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20 April 1983

EAST EUROPE REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECISION ON THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

Tirana GAZETA ZYRTARE in Albanian No 4, Oct 82 pp 80-91

[Text] Council of Ministers Decision No 220 of 11 August 1982 on The Education System

In order to accomplish the tasks of the 8th Congress of the Albanian Workers Party regarding the raising of all educational and teaching work in schools to a new qualificative level, implementing the decision of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers Party, No 82 of 25 June 1982, 'For further improvement of the quality of the teaching and educational work in schools', and in support of Article 23 of Law No 4624 of 24 December 1969, 'On the new education system', the Council of Ministers has decided:

I. In Regard to the Management, Subordination and Financing of Schools

1. Popular education in the Socialist People's Republic of Albania is directed by the Ministry of Education and Culture. It executes management and general control for all categories of schools and kindergartens which are included in the education system.

The Ministry of Education and Culture, on the basis of scientific ideological and pedagogical criteria, determined by the Party, approves the plans, programs and teaching texts, and, in cooperation with the ministries and other scientific institutions of learning, takes measures for their further improvement.

The executive committees of the district people's councils manage all the teaching and educational work of schools which are in direct subordination to them.

2. Schools of higher education are directly subordinate to the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Eight-year schools, secondary schools, kindergartens and all extra-curricular institutions are subordinate to the people's councils.

3. Schools of higher education, both full-time and part-time, their divisions, departments and new specialties, as well as long-term post-graduate specialized courses, open with the approval of the Council of Ministers.

Secondary schools of general and vocational education, both full-time and part-time, open with the approval of the Ministry of Education and Culture according to the state plan.

Eight-year schools, both full-time and part-time, open with the approval of the executive committees of the district people's councils.

Kindergartens, with and without meals, are opened in urban areas by the executive committees of people's councils and in rural areas by the people's councils, on the basis of the state plan.

In rural areas it is also possible to construct and maintain kindergartens, with and without meals, with funds from the cooperative itself, over and above the number of kindergartens and numbers of children covered by state expenditures, according to the approved plan.

4. The state and the agricultural cooperatives, in order to facilitate the pursuit of education by the sons and daughters of workers, construct, near schools, boarding schools where pupils subsist by means of stipends, half-stipends or payment. The boarding schools are subordinate to the respective schools.

The criteria for conferral of stipends are determined by decision of the Council of Ministers.

5. The financing of full-time schools of higher education is executed by the Ministry of Education and Culture. The financing of divisions of part-time schools of higher education and of all eight-year and secondary schools is executed by the executive committees of the district people's councils.

The financing of kindergartens, of boarding units attached to secondary and eight-year schools, as well as of extra-curricular institutions, is executed by the executive committees of the people's councils.

II. On the Naming of Schools

6. Secondary vocational schools are designated according to their specialties: secondary schools of industry, agriculture, construction, mining, petroleum, technology, economics, pedagogy, arts, etc.

Secondary vocational schools with more than one department are called multi-departmental.

Secondary schools of general education are called general secondary schools.

Secondary schools that have both a department of vocational education and a department of general education or eight-year school are called united secondary schools.

III. In Regard to the Terms of Schools

7. The term of full-time schools of various categories:

- a) Eight-year schools - 8 years
- b) Secondary general and vocational schools - 4 years
- c) Schools of higher education:
 - University, 4-5 years
 - Higher Institute of Agriculture, 4-4.5 years
 - Higher Institute of Arts, 4 years
 - Higher Pedagogical Institute, 3-4 years
 - Higher Institute of Physical Culture, 3 years

Departments of various institutes and their respective terms are presented on the list which is attached to this decision.

8. The term of part-time schools of various categories:

- a) Eight-year schools: 6 years (4 classes of the lower course of the full-time eight-year school are completed in 2 years);
- b) Secondary schools: 5 years;
- c) Schools of higher education: one year more than the term of respective departments of full-time schools.

IV. On the Structure of the School Year

9. The schedule for the beginning and end of the school year in all categories of schools which are included in the education system, as well as their closing for exceptional circumstances, are approved by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

10. The structure of the school year in all categories of full-time schools is as follows:

1. In eight-year schools, as a rule, 33-35 weeks of class, 2-3 weeks of useful social work and excursions, as well as 14-16 weeks of vacation. The Ministry of Education and Culture may determine, within these parameters, the special structure for each class.

For eight-year schools which are located in very mountainous areas with difficult terrain and harsh winters, as well as for those eight-year schools which are, at the same time, schools of music and physical culture, the Ministry of Education and Culture determines a special structure for the school year.

2. In secondary schools:

a) In general secondary schools, as a rule, 34 weeks of class (including 2 weeks of physical culture), 3 weeks of productive work (1 year 4 weeks in action), 3 weeks of military training (divided into 1 week of classes and 2 weeks of group exercises) and 11 weeks of vacation.

b) In secondary schools of a social and cultural type (pedagogical, artistic, etc.), as a rule, 27-34 weeks of class (including 2 weeks of physical education), 3 weeks of productive work (1 year 4 weeks in campaigns), 2-7 weeks of professional practice (in all, together with productive work, 19-20 weeks during 4 years), 3 weeks of military training (divided into 1 week of classes, 2 weeks of group exercises) and 11 weeks of vacation.

c) In secondary technical and agricultural vocational schools, as a rule, 29-33 weeks of class (including 2 weeks of physical education), 4-8 weeks of productive work and professional practice, 3 weeks of military training (divided into 1 week of classes and 2 weeks of group exercises) and 11 weeks of vacation. In secondary vocational schools of economics, medicine, etc., as a rule, 27-34 weeks of class (including 2 weeks of physical education), 3-7 weeks of productive work and professional practice (in all, 20-23 weeks during the whole four years), 3 weeks of military training (divided into 1 week of classes and 2 weeks of group exercises) and 11 weeks of vacation.

The Ministry of Education and Culture may determine, within these parameters, the special structure for each type.

3. In schools of higher education:

a) In departments of the Faculty of Engineering, Geology and Mines, in the department of industrial chemistry of the University, as well as in the faculties of Agronomy, Veterinary Science and Forestry in higher institutes of agriculture, as a rule, 31-37 weeks of class, 2-8 weeks of productive work and professional practice and 3 weeks of military training (divided into 1 week of classes and 2 weeks of group exercises).

b) In departments with socio-cultural specialties in schools of higher education, in the first two years, as a rule, 35 weeks of class, 4 weeks of productive work in campaigns, and 3 weeks of military training (divided into 1 week of classes and 2 weeks of group exercises). In the other years, as a rule, 33-35 weeks of class, 4-6 weeks of professional practice and 3 weeks of military training.

The Higher Institute of Physical Culture has 4 weeks of military training a year (divided into 2 weeks of theoretical classes and 2 weeks of group exercises).

In the faculties of engineering, geology and mines, and in the department of industrial chemistry, the last year is divided into: one semester of classes and military training and one semester of practice and preparation for the diploma project and final examinations.

In the faculty of Agronomy, Veterinary Science and Forestry, the last semester will be used for classes, military training and for final examinations or defense of the diploma thesis.

Students' vacations are 10 weeks every year.

11. The structure of the school year in all categories of part-time schools is, as a rule, as follows:

- a) In eight-year schools: 37-38 weeks of class.
- b) In secondary schools: 40 weeks of class.
- c) In schools of higher education: 42 weeks of class.

For all categories of part-time schools, according to this structure, the Ministry of Education and Culture determines the number of days in a week on which classes occur, as well as the weekly assignments.

V. The Connection of the School With Life and Production

12. The pupils and students, during their period of schooling, carry out productive work and professional practice. They are used for their ideological education and revolutionary tempering, as well as their professional preparation.

For secondary schools and in technical and agricultural faculties, productive work and professional practice are conceived and realized as an entity in content and in organization, being called 'Productive work and professional practice'. The pupils and students carry out productive work and professional practice, in conformity with their profession, in production bases of schools, in special workshops near enterprises and in broad production according to their respective specialties.

In technical and agricultural secondary schools, productive work and professional practice take place over 24 weeks in all, distributed over four years according to requirements of the specialty; in the technical and agricultural faculties, productive work and professional practice take place, as a rule, in a 20-week period.

Pupils in general secondary schools do only productive work, while pupils in professional secondary schools of a social and cultural type do productive work over four years and professional practice in their last year. Pupils perform productive work in production bases, in special workshops near enterprises, in broad production and one year in national and local campaigns. In their first two years, students in social and cultural faculties and departments perform productive work in campaigns while they exercise professional practice in the other years.

13. The ministries or executive committees of the district people's councils (according to their subordination) designate the enterprises at which the pupils and students shall execute production work and professional practice and plan and secure work-places and fronts in accordance with the specialty and program of the school. The planning of the number of pupils and students is a separate item, over and above the plan of workers in the enterprise.

Under the direction of the executive committee of the district people's council, the school, together with the enterprise, draws up the schedule for the execution of productive work and professional practice.

When it is necessary for the execution of the program, the pupils and students can carry out their productive work and professional practice outside the district as well.

The pupils and students work the first and second shifts.

14. For the better organization of productive work and professional practice in secondary schools, the ministries dealing with the appropriate specialties, as well as the executive committees of the district people's councils, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Culture, on the basis of a common program, are charged with consolidating and strengthening the existing production bases and, when necessary, constructing new production bases and special workshops in production enterprises where, in addition to pupils, skilled workers also work.

The appropriate ministries and executive committees of the district people's councils, on the basis of planning methodology, plan as a separate item, the production, the technical material supply, the distribution of production, the investment of land, the construction of workshops and auxiliary activities, the repair of machinery, as well as the enlargement and reconstruction of production bases in schools.

The Ministry of Education and Culture, the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance and other appropriate ministries are charged with giving the necessary instructions on pedagogical, organizational, economic and financial questions.

VI. Physical and Military Training

15. The level of physical and military training of pupils and students should be raised in accordance with their age and sex, having in view the various categories of schools.

The physical education programs for secondary schools and higher education are drawn up and approved by the Ministry of Education and Culture, while the military education programs are drawn up by the Ministry of People's Defense and the Ministry of Education and Culture. The amount of time devoted to military training by pupils and students is three weeks in each year. The pupils are trained to be soldiers while the students are trained to be squadron commanders.

Military training for secondary school pupils takes place mainly at their school or at a free military school, while training for students takes place at the military units school. During military training they are treated as soldiers.

16. Teachers and pedagogues in secondary schools and higher education of all categories who are designated as enlisted officers, according to organic classification, take part in military training together with the pupils and students of their schools.

In order to increase their theoretical, technical and methodological knowledge, they attend teaching courses and meetings in accordance with joint instructions from the Ministry of People's Defense and the Ministry of Education and Culture.

VII. On Facilitating Conditions for Attending Part-Time Schools

17. In order to assist in the dissemination of education among the masses and in order to make it easier for the working masses to attend schools without separation from work, those who are in work relations with the state have their work schedule shortened and are given additional leave to prepare for and take examinations. Compensation and increased leave time for those people who attend part-time secondary schools and schools of higher education are determined on the basis of the Labor Code together with the provisions of this decision.

18. Workers and public employees who attend part-time (non-correspondence) secondary schools and schools of higher education receive 6 hours off from their work week with entitlement to 1/3 pay for secondary schools and 1/2 pay for schools of higher education during the period that they attend classes.

Workers and public employees who attend part-time (non-correspondence) eight-year schools receive 3 hours off from their work week without entitlement to salary during the period that they attend classes.

19. Workers and public employees who attend part-time (correspondence) secondary schools and schools of higher education, when they do not have a consultation center in their place of residence, receive two days of leave per month to participate in consultations with entitlement to 1/3 pay for secondary schools and 1/2 pay for colleges.

20. Workers and public employees who attend schools of higher education or their divisions in a faculty where, according to the teaching plan, it is necessary to perform technical and laboratory work, receive up to 15 days of leave with entitlement to 1/2 pay when this work does not take place in the place of residence of the workers. The number of days of leave for each course is determined by the schools concerned.

21. In order to take examinations, workers and public employees who attend part-time schools receive extraordinary leave in a calendar days:

- 3 days for each subject that requires passing an examination in eight-year school classes, without entitlement to salary, and in part-time secondary schools, with entitlement to 1/3 pay. However, under no circumstances can this leave be more than 15 days.
- 20 days for all examinations and each course in part-time colleges with entitlement to 1/2 pay.
- 25 days for all examinations and each course in part-time (correspondence) schools of higher education with entitlement to 1/2 pay.
- 8 days for all final examinations in part-time eight-year schools without entitlement to salary.
- 20 days for all final examinations in part-time secondary schools or 25 days for the defense of the diploma project, with entitlement to 1/3 pay.
- 25 days for all state examinations in part-time schools of higher education or 30 days for those who defend a diploma project, with entitlement to 1/2 pay.

For workers and public employees, the taking of examinations for each session is organized into at least two periods.

It is recommended to agricultural cooperatives that the same facilitating conditions be created for their members who attend part-time schools as those enjoyed by workers and public employees.

22. Workers and public employees who have finished full-time or part-time secondary schools or schools of higher education do not have the rights that are provided in this decision when they attend other part-time schools.

Workers and public employees who repeat a year receive leave for examinations, but do not have entitlement to salary.

Workers and public employees who, without justification, have been absent from school or have not participated in consultations and in practical and laboratory work or have not appeared for examinations and have taken advantage of the facilitating conditions will have their salary suspended for the appropriate amount of time. The order of the director of the enterprise, institution or organization for these stoppages is executive title.

VIII. On the Cooperation of Ministries and Other Central Institutions With the Ministry of Education and Culture

23. The ministries and other central institutions are obliged to study and designate new specialties which should be open in the future in secondary professional education and in higher education. They cooperate with the Ministry of Education and Culture and effectively assist in the training of secondary school and higher education specialists, in the drawing-up of plans, programs and teaching texts.

24. The ministries and other central institutions, the executive committees of district people's councils, enterprises and agricultural cooperatives are obliged to assist in the enrichment of the teaching and laboratory material base in vocational secondary schools and in schools of higher education, especially for post-graduate specialization of cadres and for the execution of scientific themes together with the schools of higher education.

25. Decision No 40, of 20 February 1970 'On the new education system' and the modifications made by decisions No 123 of 13 July 1971; No 57 of 30 March 1973; No 198 of 15 November 1973; No 262 of 23 October 1975; No 56 of 21 February 1976; No 45 of 6 July 1978; No 129 of 17 August 1979; No 286 of 19 July 1980; No 124 of 2 April 1981; No 258 of 6 July 1981 and decision No 267 of 8 July 1981 are invalid.

This decision comes into force immediately.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers

Adil Carcani

The Term of Study in Schools of Higher Education (for young people attending full-time school).

A. The University of Tirana

-- Departments With Four-Year Terms:

1. Department of law
2. Department of political science (philosophy)
3. Department of pharmacy
4. Department of stomatology
5. Department of finance
6. Department of industrial economy
7. Department of political economy
8. Department of economy for the sphere of circulation
9. Department of commodity research
10. Department of Russian
11. Department of English
12. Department of French

13. Department of history and geography
14. Department of language and literature
15. Department of mathematics for teachers
16. Department of physics for teachers
17. Department of biology and chemistry

-- Departments With 5-Year Terms:

1. All departments of the Faculty of Engineering:

- Department of mechanics
- Department of construction
- Department of geodesy
- Department of electricity
- Department of electronics
- Department of metallurgy
- Department of textiles
- Department of architecture

2. All departments of the Faculty of Geology and Mines:

- Department of geology
- Department of mines
- Department of drilling and exploitation
- Department of geophysics
- Department of enrichment

3. Department of general medicine

4. Department of industrial chemistry

5. Specialty in mathematics

6. Specialty in physics

7. Specialty in biology

B. Higher Agricultural Institute

-- Departments With 4-Year Terms:

1. Department of agrarian economy
2. Department of finance
3. Department of zootechny

-- Departments With 4-1/2 Year Terms:

1. Department of agronomy
2. Department of veterinary science
3. Department of forestry

C. Higher Institute of Arts

-- All Departments Have 4-Year Terms:

1. Majors in the department of drama:

-- Actor

-- Director

2. Majors in the department of figurative arts:

-- Painting for industrial application and crafts

-- Sculpture for industrial application and crafts

-- Graphics for industrial application

-- Easel and monumental sculpture

-- Easel and monumental painting

3. Majors in the department of music

-- Composition

-- Conducting

-- Piano

-- String instruments

-- Voice

-- Wind instruments

4. Department of choreography

In all specialized fields in the departments of the institute with the exception of the drama department (acting and directing majors), the specialists also train to be teachers.

C. 'Vojo Kushi' Institute of Physical Culture

-- 3-Year Term:

1. Department for training physical education teachers and coaches

D. Higher Institute of Education

-- 3-Year Term:

1. Teacher for grades I-IV of eight-year school (lower course).

-- Departments with 4-year terms:

1. Department of language and literature.

2. Department of mathematics and physics

3. Department of biology

4. Department of history and geography

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NEED TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Tirana SHKENCA DHE JETA in Albanian No 5, Sep-Oct 82 pp 4-6, 25

[Interview with Deputy Minister of Education and Culture Bardyl Golemi; date and place not specified]

[Text] Question: What are the perspectives that have been created for our schools by the tasks set by the party in the field of education at the Eighth Party Congress?

Answer: In the field of education, as in all other fields, the Eighth Party Congress has opened new horizons. By considering the school in close dialectical relation to all our economic and social development, the party has required that education play a more incisive role and have greater influence on this development. This is necessary not only because of the well known historical circumstances and conditions of our socialist construction, the imperialist-revisionist blockade and encirclement, and the principle of relying on our own forces, but also because of the fact that now we have entered a new stage, characterized by more advanced objectives and intensive development in all sectors of our activity, whose achievement, will require truly scientific management of our economy and culture, a creative attitude toward the achievement of every task and a rational utilization of our productive capacities and abilities. This work needs people with wide cultural horizons, with high professional preparation and scientific imagination. Therefore, the party, at the same time that it emphasizes the standards of education, stresses the need for a qualitative improvement in the training of our pupils and students.

At the Eighth Congress, and more recently in the special decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers Party, the party pointed out the paths that are to be taken to realize this important task. The characteristics and dimensions of the schools are many-sided. In it, as around a hearth, converge the results of a series of factors such as plans and programs, up-dated textbooks or improved ones with up-to-date information, a continued increase in the ideological and scientific knowledge of teachers and instructors, an increase in the effective progress of education through the process of using more advanced methods of teaching, strengthening the monitoring of knowledge, the enrichment of laboratories with basic materials,

creating a sound public opinion concerning the work of the teachers, and so on. These are constant and continuous work fronts; important objects of study, where the consolidated achievements of one stage become the starting point for other qualitative changes. In this overview, the tasks of the Eighth Congress and the decisions of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the AWP are important, not only because of the reorganization of all the teaching and educational work that is taking place today, but because they are programs for the uninterrupted strengthening of the quality of our education. It is important to emphasize that the problem lies in finding permanent and overall solutions for the whole educational system. Therefore, the discussions which took place and were guided by the important directives laid down by the party at the Eighth Congress were presented the whole pyramid of this system, from the low level of the eight-year school to the levels of the schools of higher education. The debate concerning the latter was very lively, interesting and very productive. The participants included students and teachers, specialists from the ministry, from scientific research institutions and from production centers.

Question: In the schools of higher education a series of conclusions have been arrived at which concern the raising of qualitative levels. In what basic areas are the improvements for the preparation of our higher education specialists going to take place?

Answer: In the discussions which took place in every branch of higher education positive results were perceived and the benefits gained from this great experience were noticeable. The important overall and specific tasks which are required by our economic and social development were made clear, and on this basis the areas in need of qualitative improvements became more specific, and the need for the preparation of our future higher education cadres at a contemporary level was more fully understood. Thus, in the branch of geology, engineers will be trained who will be more capable of successfully implementing complex geological and geophysical methods in prospecting for and discovering useful minerals. They will get to know more fully the concentration of properties in useful minerals and will learn the methodology of prognosticating and evaluating the resources of the subsoil near existing mineral sources, as well as in unexplored areas, and to predict the future need for known and new minerals.

In the geophysics branch, we will insist that our young specialists assimilate, on the necessary level, the new geophysical methods and ways which are not being implemented or are planned for experimentation in our country. They must master modern methods for processing and interpreting geophysical information by means of computers; they must have profound knowledge for complex geological and geophysical interpretation. They must gain the necessary knowledge and practice to use geophysical methods in hydrogeological research, in geological and engineering studies for different works, and to solve theoretical problems dealing with the large mines in our country.

In the mining branch, the new cadres will receive fuller education so they can confront the tasks, which are in the planning stage, for the construction

of mines which are deeper and will be constructed under much more difficult geological conditions than those encountered so far. The mining cadres will acquire knowledge at a higher level so they will be capable of skillfully using new techniques and technology in the excavation of minerals, and successfully solve the problem of mechanizing the mines.

In the machine branch, our goal will be to see that the new cadres will receive more sound theoretical preparation, greater planning, construction and technological capabilities, so that they will be able to competently undertake the tasks which arise as a result of the production of machinery, and the development and improvement of technology. The mechanical engineer will have deeper scientific and technological knowledge of the construction of new industrial lines and factories the reconstruction and the expansion of the productive capacities of mechanical plants, and the inter-cooperation and standardization of production in the machine industry, and so on.

In the chemical industry, we shall strengthen the education of our specialists in the area of theoretical subjects and in subjects that deal with chemical engineering, so that our cadre will have the profile of the true chemist required by modern production. Our new specialist will be better prepared to recognize, evaluate and rationally utilize the natural resources of our country, to find the parameters of and the most suitable ways of processing our raw materials and incorporate new processes and improvements in existing technology.

In the agronomy branch, our purpose is to prepare well-rounded agronomists, capable of better coordinating all the bioecological and technical factors which affect production growth. Within the conditions of the rapid intensification of agricultural production, it will be necessary for our agronomists to be in a position to correctly plan, program, design and implement new advanced technology, which will assure high yields in agricultural crops within the conditions of the development, mechanization and use of chemical means in agriculture everywhere, and within the condition of the concentration and specialization of agricultural production. In the zootechnical branch, we will concentrate on producing animal husbandry experts with the necessary specialization, who will utilize to the maximum the productive capabilities of the livestock, within the intensification, concentration and the industrialization of animal husbandry, and who will manage, in a scientific manner, the work for improving the breeds of farm animals.

In the area five-year mathematics, the theoretical base for training the new mathematicians will be broadened. The system of accounting methods will be up-dated and improved, and the algorithmic aspects of implemented disciplines will be strengthened, for the purpose of orienting our specialists more accurately and more quickly in regard to problems of a mathematical nature in various sectors.

In the field of five-year physics, the theoretical training of our experts will be further expanded and the resources to increase experimental capabilities in physics laboratories will be improved. Knowledge about contemporary

physics methods with broad application will be expanded so that the new cadres will work successfully in every branch of our industry.

In the area of general medicine, doctors of the future will acquire a deeper knowledge of important basic sciences, which will provide them with a more thorough biological and chemical education in biophysics, genetics, immunology, and so on. The special reorganization of the clinics and other measures, will permit the new doctors to gain deeper and lasting knowledge; to study the different diseases in all their aspects, and become capable of seeing etiology, pathogenesis, pathological physiology, the clinic, treatment, rehabilitation and prophylaxis in dialectical unity.

In the economic profile we will insist that the knowledge acquired by our new economists help them to use financial, technical and material resources more rationally, so they will be able to increase our investments and formulate long-range studies for the development of the different branches of our socialist economy. Our future economists will acquire the necessary knowledge to manage our socialist economy with great ability and organize it most effectually.

In the field of teaching, we shall prepare cadres with a more complete ideological, scientific and professional profile, capable of raising the levels of learning and be able to confront with ability and success the demands and tasks that are set for the massive links of our education. Great attention will be given to the educational molding of our students for the purpose of improving the psychological, didactical and methodical teaching and educational activity in the eight-year schools and secondary schools.

Question: What are the principal improvements in the educational plans and programs that will raise the qualitative level of the work in the schools of higher education?

Answer: The drafting of new teaching plans which are in the process of being completed and the preparation of new programs for the schools of higher education, on which we are now concentrating, are acute problems for us, because in them is concentrated our concept of how to train our higher level specialists. Therefore, the great care, serious preoccupation and feeling of great responsibility which has characterized the work groups, comprising the best and most qualified specialists in the country, is understandable. Without going into details, because there are dozens of plans and hundreds of programs, we can mention here some general matters. The fundamental criteria that have been kept in mind are: strengthening the areas of ideological preparation, increasing the number of subjects with a generally theoretical profile and those with a professional theoretical profile (the average area they will cover will be 20-25 percent as compared to 15-20 percent in the old plans), the restoration of the group of vocational subjects, reorganizing and re-thinking the traditional disciplines, while at the same time adding new subjects so as to provide new technical and technological information; as fully as possible reducing the burden of the student in the lecture hall while increasing the amount of scientific information by

using more comprehensive theories with more universal methods; improving the ratio of hours of theoretical and practical studies and strengthening the independent work for the students, especially its creative aspects; integrating productive work with vocational practical experience, especially in the technical and agricultural faculties, and raising the levels of physical and military training, etc.

As far as the new teaching programs are concerned, efforts are being made to reflect contemporary theories, new methods, and advanced methodology, to renew the system of concepts in accordance with the latest discoveries, and eliminate concepts that have been outdated and old methods that have no future. Great attention will be given to the coordination of subject schedules which are supportive of each other, by assuring, among other things, the effect utilization of inter-disciplinary concepts such as the influence of contemporary sciences.

Question: What other measures are you thinking of taking that will raise the quality of education in the schools of higher education?

Answer: The decision of the Politburo to improve quality of teaching and educational work in our schools stipulates that in our schools of higher education the length of study will be increased from four to five years in all the departments of the faculty of engineering, geology, mining and the chemical industry; from four to four and one half years in the departments of agronomy, veterinary medicine, forestry and in the Higher Agricultural Institute. From three to four years in all branches at the University of Tirana, the Higher Institute For the Arts and the higher pedagogical institutes (with the exception of the department that prepares teachers for the first four grades of the eight-year schools, which will remain a three-year course.

This important measure creates numerous possibilities for a further increase in the qualitative level of the teaching process.

In special departments in the schools of higher education some new specialized branches will be created. Thus, for example, in the department of architecture a specialized branch dealing with urban architecture will be created; in the Construction department, a branch for constructions, roads, bridges and underground projects will be set up. In the faculty of history and philology, the history-geography department will include a branch of history with elements of geography, and a branch of geography with elements of history, etc.

Question: In the process of raising the quality of teaching and education work in the schools of higher education, scientific work and training of cadres are fundamental. What are the problems that you foresee in this area?

Answer: Comrade Enver Hoxha at the Eighth Congress of the AWP told our teachers in the schools of higher education that it was absolutely necessary to "delve deeply in research activities because only a researcher can follow

his subject with interest and present it with true passion to his audience."

No matter how efficient the teaching plans and programs are, if the teacher who gives those plans and programs life does not present himself primarily as a scientific worker in his field of activity, the qualitative changes and the expected increases in the levels of our teaching processes will not be achieved. Only that educator who, through creative and original thought makes himself an example that his students will want to imitate in all their work at school and in their lives in the future, can be a real leader on the difficult road of knowledge and an excellent teacher. The basic core in the midst of which the teacher develops his scientific activity is the department. Therefore, the party forcefully stresses that the work of the department must be raised to a higher scientific level, and it must line up with the most progressive front of scientific thought in its field in the country.

This requires that the scientific work of the department be perceived more correctly, in a more complete way, closely associated with all the research work in our country and as an important and integral part of it. In order to achieve this the departments must further consolidate permanent fields of scientific studies, research and experiments. The integration of the scientific work of the departments with other institutions and with factories and enterprises, which is required by the harmonious and complete development of scientific work at the national level, and the increasingly more complex character of this work, the need to increase its effectiveness and to utilize rationally the means, funds and skilled scientific forces is a very important matter which must be given priority treatment, resolutely giving up petty personal sectarian and departmental attitudes that are evident and sometimes become obstacles. Special attention will be given to the training of instructors, especially young instructors. Measures will be taken to increase the effectiveness of post-graduate scientific training and of post-graduate specialization of the production cadres. These important directives, which are emphasized once more in the decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the party, open up new perspectives for the schools of higher education. Great tasks await the schools of higher education in their work to execute all the duties assigned by the Eighth congress of the AWP and by the decisions of the Politburo of the Central committee of the AWP to raise the qualitative level of all our education.

6160

CSO: 2100/32

REGULATIONS FOR PZPR ACTIVITY IN PEOPLE'S COUNCILS FORMULATED

Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish No 6, 16 Mar 83 pp 3,4

[Article by Tomasz Czajkowski: "A Model for Political Action"]

[Text] Teams of councilors--PZPR members constitute a basic form of direct political influence exerted by the party on people's councils' activities. They are created on the basis of item 31 of the Party Charter. However, principles of functioning for the teams were not regulated up to now in a separate party document. The teams functioned on the basis of general regulations contained in the charter and other internal documents.

Party activists working in people's councils suggested many times that uniform principles are needed to regulate functioning of teams of councilors--PZPR members. This view was fully shared by members of the commission of representative organs and self-government, and the Central Committee's internal party commission.

The regulation draft was prepared by the Central Committee's organization department and then discussed in all councilor teams. After all comments, proposals, and suggestions had been gathered the draft was again analyzed by the Central Committee commissions. On 21 December 1982 the Central Committee Secretariat adopted the "Framework Regulations for Teams of Councilors--PZPR Members." Thus, many basic issues, both concerning the content and the organization of teams' work were settled, and an important factor for activating councilors--party members was created.

The document consists of framework, model-like recommendations, rather than binding guidelines or instructions, which is in accord with suggestions of the majority of regional activists and party echelons.

However, it should be stated that this character of the document does not mean that its use and application is fully arbitrary. This concerns entries that are a direct consequence of the Charter--Resolution adopted at the Ninth Congress, resolutions adopted by the Central Committee, and the people's councils' law. The framework format defines the minimal requirement open to initiatives, but nevertheless obligatory in such cases.

Some entries of the regulations either overlap with or are similar to solutions contained in the people's councils' model regulations adopted by the state council and in the people's councils' law. This was criticized during regional consultations. However, the overlapping of basic issues is both intentional and necessary. This way the areas of functioning on which the team of councilors--party members should concentrate, and concerning the implementation of which the team should lead the way, are emphasized.

Chapter I of the regulations settles the issue of who should belong to the team of councilors PZPR members. According to the Chapter, the team consists of councilors who are either PZPR members or candidates. However, to improve cooperation with councilors--party members who are not party members, the regulations allow the latter to participate voluntarily in all functions of the team, except those specifically limited to party members by the general meeting or the presidium. This is an important decision. It changes current practices according to suggestions of regional activists and many party echelons. It introduces the idea of nonmembers' participation in the team's activities based on partnership rather than advisory capability. The scope and forms of the participation are left up to the team and the appropriate party echelon that approves its regulations.

Another important issue, that concerning participation of party activists who are not councilors in the team's activities, is settled in a similar manner. The issue concerns an important group of activists since both the current people's councils' law and the draft of the new law concerning people's councils and self-governments allow persons who are not councilors to participate in activities of people's councils' commissions in certain cases. According to the regulations, they can be invited to the team's meetings. Representatives of tenant self-governments' committee are also allowed to participate in the team's meetings. The scope and forms of their participation are defined either by the team or by the supervisory party echelon, just as in the case of councilors who are not party members.

Chapter II of the regulations defines the team's basic tasks. They consist mainly in active implementation of the party policy, and especially in preparing and presenting a uniform position in all key matters at the councils' forum. At the same time, the team will have the duty of creative participation in shaping the party policy concerning councils, their organs, and people's self-governments in both cities and rural areas. These opportunities are a result of the right to voice opinions concerning materials that are a subject of plenary sessions or party conferences and are presented by the party echelon. The opportunities are also created by the team's right to present to the executive committee opinions concerning measures taken by the echelon in matters pertaining to the activities of the council and its organs. The team will also have the right to voice opinions on key issues of the region's socioeconomic development before the executive committee. It is also significant that the regulations present an opportunity for conducting combined meetings with the committee's task commissions in order to work out a position concerning a subject that would be finally decided by either the echelon or the people's council. It is hoped that by exercising their rights councilors--party members will elevate their role and rank and contribute to the development of democracy in the party.

Since the team is equally responsible for both shaping and implementing the party policy concerning people's self-governments in cities and rural areas, the relationship between the team and the party echelon also has to be regulated. This need is manifested in many items of the regulations. Of fundamental importance is the statutory principle that "the team functions under the guidance of the appropriate echelon's party committee." The echelon's supervisory role is manifested in such matters as confirming the team's regulations and the echelon's right to recommend candidates for presidium members and a candidate for the team's chief. Its role is also reflected in the echelon's right to introduce additional issues, not mentioned in the work plan at conferences, and in the right to call the team's general meetings. At the same time, the echelon's duties will now include active and systematic work with councilors--party members. The echelon will also be required to consult with the team concerning proposals of more important decisions and submit to the team materials that would become a subject of a plenary or a party conference (which was mentioned above). Thus, the regulations protect the councilor team from excessive and punctilious interference of party echelons, which is in accord with suggestions of regional activists. At the same time, the appropriate committee is assured the right to implement its statutory supervisory role.

Chapter III regulates the rights and duties of councilors--PZPR members. It states that active representing of the party policy in the council and implementing the party's program objectives and principles contained in its charter are the councilor's main duties. This entry, though obvious, seems necessary, especially in the light of the 1981 experience, when some councilors--party members were not able to counteract pressure from political adversaries.

The main party task of the councilor--PZPR member is the implementation of his function and duties resulting from it. He is supposed to inform his party organization about the council's activities. The POP [Basic Party Organization] should evaluate the councilor's activities to determine whether he correctly implements his mandate. This is an important entry since, as the current practice shows, maternal party organizations have not been sufficiently interested in activities of its members who are councilors.

A strong emphasis is put on the relationship between the team and its members. According to the principle that was adopted, the team should not interfere excessively in councilors' activities. However, the principle does not apply to all matters for which the team has determined binding guidelines or adopted binding resolutions. In such cases the team members are required to abide by the guidelines and the resolutions. In all other matters the members make their own decisions, guided by the party's welfare and interests of the society. Possible adoption of specific and detailed regulations concerning these matters depends on local needs and has been intentionally left up to teams.

In cases when the councilor--party members does not fulfill duties implied in his mandate, does not implement the party policy, or does not follow the

team's regulations, he can be called to account by the party. The matter is first discussed in detail at a general meeting. Then the team makes a recommendation at the councilor's POP.

Since the team's organizational structure is not defined, the regulations contained in Chapter IV are based on the party principles of democratic centralism and the experience gained by teams of councilors--party members.

In this chapter, as in preceding chapters, many details are left up to the teams and appropriate party echelons.

The definition of competency of the team's organs contained in the regulations emphasizes the principle of collective, fully democratic style of functioning. Examples are given of the types of issues that can and should be settled exclusively at a general meeting, and of the types of issues that should be tackled by either the presidium or the team's chief. This will help avoid a common practice of settling matters by the presidium instead of by the whole team.

In accord with suggestions of many regional echelons and activists, the regulations do not determine either the number or the dates of the team's meetings. The frequency of meetings should be determined by real needs rather than by formal requirements. However, it is determined that both the presidium and the chief have the right to call a general meeting. It could be called in accord with the adopted work plan at the request of the party echelon, and when requested by at least one fifth of the team's members.

Principles of Cooperation

The last chapter Chapter V, regulates cooperation of the team of councilors--PZPR members with teams of councilors--ZSL and SD members, and teams of young councilors, plant councilors, teams gathering members of authorities in statutory social and self-government organizations, and voivodship deputy teams. This area of the team's activities is especially important at present for reasons including statutory limitations on organs of the state authority and administration concerning their influence on activities of enterprises and social and self-government organizations.

It is necessary that projects and initiatives of councils, undertaken within the framework of the current law receive maximum support through political action.

Cooperation with teams of councilors--ZSL and teams of councilors--SD members is emphasized. It should contribute to full implementation of the common policy of the PZPR and the allied parties and to strengthening PZPR links with ZSL and SD within councils.

"Framework Regulations of the Team of Councilors--PZPR Members" are, undoubtedly, an important document. After all, it concerns people's councils. These organizations are important for functioning of the authority. Since the role and the importance of people's councils has been growing lately and in

light of the new regulations contained in the draft law for people's councils and regional self-government, the significance of problems concerning political management of the councils also increases.

Political management of people's councils was a subject of many, often controversial, discussions among activists and councilors--party members. The discussions were especially heated during the period from 1980 to 1981. It was emphasized that as a result of centralistic and voluntaristic deviations in functioning of the authorities during the 70s the real capability of the councils for functioning was not as great as that contained in the statute. This led to a significant weakening of the councils' constitutional position.

After August 1980 the party leadership analyzed causes of the crisis and defined ways of coming out of it. It was determined that the development of socialist democracy should be one of the party's main tasks. This determination mainly concerned the constitutional role of the Sejm and activities of people's councils. This was already expressed in October 1980 in the resolution of the Ninth Special Congress and in the party charter adopted at the congress. The charter shows that political management of people's councils cannot lead to replacing councils as regional managers by party echelons. The autonomy of the councils should not be limited. Party echelons should not infringe on the councils' superior position, as compared with organs of state administration.

On these premises the form of particular solutions contained in the "Framework Regulations" was determined. Forms and methods of political management of the councils were determined with full respect for their autonomy and the autonomy of their organs in the framework of binding legal regulations. The Central Committee Secretariat confirmed the firm will of the party directed at getting away from bureaucratic methods of interference in activities of organs and state administration. At the same time, the mechanism for conducting political managing was outlined. According to it, party echelons define directions of activities performed by party organizations and members, but councilors--party members associated in teams function at the council's forum, so that the directions can be reflected in specific decisions of people's councils.

However, this should not be a mechanical process. The statutory principle of democratic centralism, reflected also in the regulations, puts on councilors a duty of implementing party resolutions. However, this duty should not be simply meant as a result of the sense of party discipline, but more than anything else, on the councilor's right to formulate his own opinion concerning either a resolution draft or a decision proposal. Thus, the principle of democratic centralism should not become an instrument for disciplining councilors, since it does not imply the univocality requirement. Unity is a great value when it is properly understood and implemented in the party practice.

Thus, the regulations specifically define principles concerning the influence of party echelons on the team's work, as well as the team's rights and

and competency of its organs. Democratization of the team's internal activities and strengthening its autonomy are emphasized. The presidium's role as the body organizing the team's activities is regulated in this spirit. Only a general meeting has the right to make all basic decisions. At the same time, chances of the team's excessive interference in the councilor's activities have been limited. These regulations are important since party democracy, which is the basic condition of normal party functioning, becomes a significant factor of democratic functioning of the state authority organs.

As a result of the regulations' framework character, the political practice of managing people's councils depends on specific decisions based on the regulations and made by the team during adoption of their own regulations. It also depends on the position of supervisory party echelons. In practical terms, the issue is to determine the proportions between unity and discipline on one hand and autonomous and authentic functioning of councilors--party members on the other, so that the mechanism in which centralism and democracy will constitute one, harmonious whole, will be set in motion.

Party organs have to adjust forms and methods of work with councilors to the new model of functioning created in the regulations. Party organs bear the burden of preparing the councilor for proper execution of his mandate. They are also required to support his actions and surround him with care. Thus, both councilors and echelon members should be ensured a systematic flow of information concerning sociopolitical and economic situation of the country, voivodship, city, and gmina. Voivodship committees should periodically organize meetings with the team's chief, and the ROPP [Regional Party Work Centers] should hold meetings with councilors. The team's representatives should be routinely invited to attend the echelon's plenary meetings, executive committee meetings, and meetings organized by the committee. The echelon's task commissions and appropriate council's commissions should cooperate with each other.

Activities undertaken lately in some voivodships and the content of regulations adopted by councilor teams indicate that "Framework Regulations of the Team of Councilors--PZPR Members" fulfills its role. It presents a proper model of political influence on people's councils.

This constitutes a positive forecast, especially in view of coming elections to representative bodies.

9959

CSO: 2600/601

GENERAL SIWICKI OBSERVES TROOPS, SILESIAN MILITARY DISTRICT

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 11 Feb 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by Janusz Borkowski: "The Increased Rhythm of Troop Training: Army Gen Florian Siwicki Among Soldiers of the Silesian Military District"]

[Text] (Private service) For over a month, this year's battle to procure exemplary results in combat and ideological-political training has been under way. On the firing ranges, base practice fields, in offices and in lecture halls, the daily, intense work goes on for realization of the soldier's basic mission--the achievement of our army's unerring combat readiness. At the same time, the troops are taking up a series of enterprises arising out of the needs of society. One of these undertakings is participation in controlling the effects of flooding at Zulawy and at numerous coastal locations. Soldiers are on post everywhere that the nation needs them.

The particularly increased rhythm of the strengthening of combat mastery is noticeable on the firing ranges. During tactical exercises on practice ranges under changing atmospheric conditions, the soldiers' individual and collective skills were verified in full. It can be said that, the worse the conditions are, the better the standards.

Tactical exercises of several units conducted on the Silesian Military District's firing range were such an especially valuable test. Chief of the Polish army general staff and vice-minister of national defense, Army Gen Florian Siwicki, observed the course of these exercises on the 9th and 10th of this month.

Leader of the exercises and Commander of the Silesian Military District, Div Gen Henryk Rapacewicz, made a report on the course of exercises held up to now and their results.

Spending time at the command posts and subunit positions, Army Gen Florian Siwicki observed the work of particular commands and staffs and was interested, among other things, in decisionmaking processes, justifying the use of customary means and methods for determining battle in a concrete tactical situation as well as the effectiveness of missions carried out.

Of special interest to the chief of the Polish army general staff were training standards and the practical activity of reserve soldiers called up for the period of exercises. Information on that topic was provided by Maj Jerzy Nowczewski, Capt Ireneusz Czupryn and others. Their statements stressed the fact that reserve officers, both graduates of the Reserve Officers' School and the Officer Cadet Training Units, are adequately prepared for fulfilling the responsibilities of command and training. They also spoke positively of the good specialized and general preparation of the reserve troops. Most of them have repeatedly participated in similar exercises. This has enabled them to maintain constant combat preparedness, flawlessly service their weapons and specialized equipment and to establish habits of behavior on the battlefield.

During diverse activities such as troop movements, combined arms interaction was improved. During subunit exercises also, the reservists, aside from their skills, exhibited the appropriate attitude to soldierly responsibility. Their commitment and civil attitudes were characterized in their realization of every mission. The time for improving their military skills was made full use of in terms of training.

Tank commander reserve Cpl Ireneusz Plonka, technician and mechanic by profession, sniper reserve Pvt 1st Class Ernest Stolarz, a miner and artillerists from Capt Jan Lichtarski's subunit, informed General Siwicki the results of firing practice and tactical activities. In direct conversation with them, the vice-minister of national defense took a lively interest in the conditions under which their soldierly duties are carried out, as well as in their family and professional lives. The soldiers talked sincerely about their problems of daily life and finance which they are up against in civilian life.

The severe standard of the firing range showed that the units and subunits on exercise presented high combat readiness, resistance to the rigors of long stays in the field under winter conditions, and good physical and psychological condition. Many diverse and difficult tasks were performed in attacking and in defending during delaying actions. Combined arms activities were precisely realized. All in all, the reservists had the opportunity for all-round testing of their value as soldiers. The results that were obtained during the exercise also make up a good basis for the realization of more missions by the Silesian Military District--missions that are unusually ambitious in this 40th-anniversary year of the Polish People's Army.

Gen Florian Siwicki thanked officers, chief warrant officers, noncommissioned basic service troops and reservists for their earnest work. At the same time, he wished them continuing success in service, training, professional work and in their personal lives.

12261
2600/450

REPORTS-PROGRAMS CONFERENCE IN SILESIAN MILITARY DISTRICT REPORTED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by Andrzej Szymura (Polish Press Agency): "The Tasks Will Be Performed"]

[Text] On the 16th of this month, the Silesian Military District PZPR Reports-Programs Conference took place in Wroclaw. Delegates, representing district party organizations, made evaluations of the past year and a half's activities and delineated future tasks. They also stated that the Silesian Military District's party organization, consolidated around the program of the PZPR 9th Congress, has with its activity up to now confirmed that tasks facing the district in this 40th-anniversary year of the People's Armed Forces will be performed with honor, in a manner worthy of soldiers and party members.

Participating in the sessions were: Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR in Wroclaw, Tadeusz Porebski, and WRON member, and vice-minister for national defense, chief inspector of training, Arms Gen Eugeniusz Molczyk. Also taking part in the conference was commander of the Silesian Military District, Div Gen Henryk Rapacewicz.

It was emphasized in both the report and the discussion that the activity of the Silesian Military District's party departments and organizations was mainly subordinate, in the course of the past year and half, to the realization of the hard tasks of martial law. The efficient execution of these tasks was made possible by the activity of the entire party organization.

The prime direction of party work was also the strengthening of the moral and political state and combat preparedness of the Silesian Military District's units and subunits.

The district's communists feel that the problem of socialist awareness should always be at the center of the party's operations. Especially important are shaping of patriotic and internationalist attitudes among the troops, establishing emotional bonds with the socialist fatherland and strengthening a brotherhood of arms with the Soviet army and the other socialist armies.

It was emphasized that troops of the Silesian Military District provided all-round aid to society even during the difficult period of martial law. This year, many thousand troops took part in harvest work and potato-digging. About 10,000 troops from territorial defense units performed tasks for the national economy, mainly in the areas of transportation, construction, mining and machine industry. The value of this work reached a figure of 600 million zlotys this year. Troops of the Silesian Military District performed scores of specialized jobs at plants and in cities. Moreover, 10 bridges were built that were very important for city populations and the economy.

Much time during the sessions was also devoted to the current international situation. It was pointed out that troops of the Silesian Military District must be alarmed by the weapons policy of the NATO nations, and especially by the U.S. administration, which has been carried out on a scale not seen before. Therefore, we must do everything, asserted the delegates, so that every soldier understand the actual threat to world peace, know and be able to appreciate the essence of imperialism from a class point of view.

Gen E Molczyk, highly rating activity of the district party organization, stressed that it should continually and effectively serve the shaping of troop ideological and political attitudes as well as strengthening of combat preparedness and discipline.

T Porebski presented the party's thanks and expression of deep respect to soldiers of the Silesian Military District for everything that they have done for the nation and society. He also expressed the conviction that on the road to rebuilding public and political order in Poland and emergence of the nation from its crisis, there will certainly never be a lack of party members and candidates among the soldiers of the district. The army's help for the nation and society is now, with martial law suspended, just as valuable and necessary as it was in the period before and after 13 December 1981, for the road to full social, political and economic stabilization in Poland is still again a long one.

The present situation, both internally and internationally, places before the whole party, asserted T Porebski, and especially party departments within the army, more important tasks. The PZPR's ideological declaration, "Where we are going, what we are fighting for," will certainly be a help in this area of political life. Recently, broad discussion is being conducted throughout the party on this theme and the plenum of the PZPR Central Committee will soon be devoted to it.

At the time of the conference, T Porebski awarded 13 individual and group medals commemorating the 100th anniversary of the workers' movement. Among other recipients of the medal was the T Kosciuszko Higher Officers' School for Mechanized Forces in Wroclaw, the oldest center of learning in the People's Polish Army.

12261

CSO: 2600/452

CONSCRIPTION REGULATIONS FOR 1983 ANNOUNCED

Warsaw MONITOR POLSKI in Polish No 6, 23 Feb 83 pp 70-71

[Text] Order of the Ministers of Internal Affairs and National Defense dated 14 February 1983 Regarding the Accomplishment of the 1983 Conscription.

On the basis of art 29, section 1, of the law dated 21 November 1967 concerning the general responsibility of defending the Polish Peoples' Republic [Dz. U. of 1979 No 18 pos 111] in connection with the resolution of the National Council dated 20 December 1982 on the repeal of individual regulations in the area of military duty and service in civilian defense [Dz. U. 42, pos 276], it is ordered as follows:

1.1. In the period from 11 April to 24 June 1983 the conscription of men born in 1964 will be carried out throughout the country.

1.2. Those obligated to report for conscription in the period stated in section 1 will also include men who have not up to now appeared for conscription:

1) born in the years 1963, 1962, 1961, 1960 and 1959,

2) accepted for studies in schools of higher education.

2. Called to appear before the regional conscription committees are also:

1) Men born:

a) in the years 1963, 1962, 1961, 1960, 1959, 1958, 1957, 1956 and 1955, who have not been transferred into the reserves if: they are trying for postponement of military service due to the necessity of providing direct care of family members, or managing a farm, or else if they are trying for recognition as a sole provider for a family; if they have temporarily been classified as unfit for military service and the term of the classification expires in 1983.

b) Those who in the years of 1963, 1962, 1961, 1960 and 1959 petitioned for a redetermination of suitability for military service, or those whom the examining doctor found have had a change in their health condition.

c) Those who in the years of 1958, 1957, 1956 and 1955 have not as yet reported for conscription.

2) Students and alumnae of schools of higher education, who submitted applications for postponements of prolonged military training, or for the recognition as a sole supporter of a family.

3. Called for conscription within the period designated in section 1, para 1, are men who:

1) in 1983 complete their 18th birthday and have been interviewed by the military commandant finalizing acceptance for military training.

2) those who attained their 17th birthday and volunteered for basic military service or to perform their military training.

3) ones who are applying for enrollment into the active military service in the character of professional soldiers.

4. Women may be called for conscription, who are born in the years of 1965, 1964, 1963, 1962, 1961, 1960 and 1959, those employed in establishments (outposts) of health services and have professional qualifications described in section 1 pos 1 point 1 and the disposition of the minister of national defense dated 22 May 1973 on the subject of women's obligations in the military service (MONITOR POLSKI no 23 pos 139).

5. The conscription will be conducted by the governors and mayors of the towns at the provincial level with the cooperation of the provincial staffs, as well as, the territorial national administrative boards at the fundamental level--with the aid of the conscription committees.

6. The announced date of conscription for the country is 25 March 1983.

7.1. The governors and mayors of the provincial level, with the approval with the chiefs of the provincial military staffs, or at their suggestion may order further actions of regional committees, within the time from the completion of the conscription nationally in 1983, to the announcement of the national conscription for 1984.

7.2. The total working time for the regional conscription committee as indicated in para 1, cannot exceed 3 working days.

7.3 Persons summoned to appear before the regional conscription within the period indicated in pos 1, are:

1) Conscripts who:

a) are trying for a postponement of military service for reasons of performing direct services for a member of his family, or for the purpose of managing a farm, or else trying for recognition as a sole provider for a family in accordance with the decree issued 7 September 1979 by the Council of Ministers on the subject of granting postponements of basic military service and recognition of conscripts and soldiers as sole providers [Dz. U. of 1981 No 3 Pos 16]

b) The ones who did not appear within the designated time for conscription

c) Who for the completion of conscription in 1983 failed to return from special examinations or observations, if they were directed to submit to these within a specified period of time prescribed in Section 40 para 4 of the minister of internal affairs and national defense degree dated 12 September 1979, which deals with preparation and conducting of conscriptions [Dz. U. No 21 pos 128].

2) Students and alumni of schools of higher education assigned to the completion of the long-term military training in 1983 and the first half of 1984, who are seeking a postponement of this training, giving as a reason of managing a farm, or else to be recognized as the sole support of his family.

8. This order takes effect at the date of announcement.

Minister of Internal Affairs by proxy W. Pozoga

Minister of National Defense by proxy F. Siwicki

12306

CSO: 2600/583

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OUTLINED

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 8 Mar 83 p 6

[Article by Col Doc Dr Hab Karol Slawik: "Laws and Decrees"]

[Text] Problematic resolutions falling within the responsibility of the minister of internal affairs involve over 30 laws, nearly 100 decrees of the Council of Ministers and the minister of internal affairs, tens of governmental resolutions and more than 900 acts of lower level. Of primary importance are the statutory laws and their supplementary directives--issued on the basis of legal authorization.

In the legislative process the minister appears as the principle initiator and coordinator in the following matters:

Protection of the national law and order,

Protection of the nations borders and their administration,

Fire prevention protection,

Protection of industry,

Combat infringements of the law,

Arms, ammunition, and explosive materials,

National and military security,

Legal documentation of citizen's personal matters (among others, records of civil legal status, relocation of the populace).

In several other instances he steps forward as an assistant coordinator. As an example we can name such cases as: protection of foreigners, passport-visa and consular matters (this includes protection of Polish citizens abroad), citizenship, insignia and uniforms, associations, implementation of general defense responsibilities (in this the registration of preconscription age candidates and their conscription), combatting the effects and hardships of natural disasters, highway traffic and communication, preventing the occurrences

of social pathology (counteracting juvenile corruption, alcoholism, narcotic addiction, so called; parasitism of society). Solutions to these problems cannot be formed by the minister himself; therefore, he cooperates in this regard with other partners.

Representatives of the legal department services (i.e. the Legal Coordination Office and particularly Legal Division and Administration of the Border Defense Army, also participating in the preparations and negotiations with representatives of other countries treaties regarding international relations (mainly boundary agreements on passport-visas, legal assistance in criminal and civilian cases).

Because of the extensive complexities related to the protection of national safety and public order, the legislator would be unable to exhaustively regulate all matters with the aid of enactments provided by higher authorities. Therefore, the predominant group of regulations consist of ministerial dispositions issued on the grounds of accepted competent norms. The scope of legislative activity is indeed vast. Of importance here however is not only the quantity, but above all the sequence in importance and meaning of the laws created.

Services of the legal department constantly review the results of the laws administered to attain the fundamental objectives that the prescribed statutes require. It is inadmissible to tolerate situations in which some regulations are omitted or found inappropriate. For these specific reasons much effort lately was directed toward the evaluation of the quality of internal laws.

In the process of these undertakings it was found that the laws regulating such functions as registration of the civilian status, changes of given surnames, granting citizenship to foreigners and their residence in Poland, registration of the preconscripsts and the ordering of conscription, legal control of arms, ammunition and explosive materials, industrial security, insignia and uniforms, and several other activities in reality satisfy present needs and are in some measure a comfortable system of regulations.

Less Regulations

Systematization of internal laws was instigated in accordance with directives of the office of Council of Ministers, which initiative produced a decline in the number of departmental regulations. The best opportunity for this is a periodic reassessment of regulations conducted every two years. Results of these reviews in only the last two years reduced the number of regulations by 114.

Results of these verifications were published by the minister in the form of an announcement together with a list of obligatory laws in the DZIENNIK URZEDOWY MSW [Official Gazette]. In a short time with the aid of condensation, modernization, and elimination of duplication, the number of departmental acts will be decreased by another 30 percent.

The whole question concerning difficulties connected with the issuance, systemization and improvement of internal acts was examined at a meeting held 27 October 1982 of the Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice Committee of the Sejm. In accordance with its proposals (and for its own requirements) the Office of Legal Coordination MSW intends to, as widely as possible--if considerations for protection of national and military secrets will not prevent this--publish statutes, particularly those of general significance.

We are striving to have information of the newly issued legislation promptly delivered to all addressees. This purpose is also served through announcements of the regulations issued by the supreme and central organs of the national administration.

In the framework of the legislative agenda approved by the Council of Ministers up to the year 1983, the MSW participated in the formation of many laws. Mentioned here can be the laws to overcome speculation, for the upbringing in sobriety and fighting alcoholism, dealing with persons reluctant to work, dealing in matters of juveniles and also laws regarding traffic.

National Secrecy

On 17 December 1982 a law was passed for the protection of national and military secrets. For the first time the problem was totally normalized. The issuance of a law (especially in the present particularly complicated sociopolitical situation) without regard for the disposition of the general public, has as a goal the creation of more efficient safeguards for national and military secrets--it also has the purpose of preserving the potential of defence capabilities as well as the national economy against their penetration by special services of foreign countries. The law will be enacted 1 July 1983. By that time the procedural instructions should be prepared, which will in detail describe the outlines and methods of procedure in handling information constituting classified material, the rules and regulations for qualifying persons for access to this information, rules and procedures covering the routine of receiving, transporting and transferring these documents, the codes and markings of the objects which can neither be photographed, filmed, sketched or illustrated--this without permission is forbidden.

A law was also amended relating to the structure of the referee committees dealing with violations. In accordance with this amendment 367 arbitration committees were created which will replace the 2389 presently active within the territorial administrative organizations on the fundamental level. The newly created committees will function at the bases of these territorial posts of the lower echelon which will be able to assure them proper legal assistance and organized offices.

In discussing the principal efforts of improving departmental laws I would at the same time like to indicate other matters of great importance that are presently being processed.

Passports and visas

As it is known, public opinion with great interest has been following the publications and announcements of the congress on the subject of passport-visa difficulties. In this case various centers also presented their petitions.

This subject is not a new one, but--what has to be openly said--a difficult one. Difficult because on one hand there appears the necessity to protect the safety of the nation, and on the other you would have to give consideration to the justified aspirations for a simplified process in decisionmaking in the passport cases with the assurance of the citizens' opportunity to travel abroad. We have to therefore orchestrate all these things.

In the course of the already undertaken tasks with the passport bureau we intend to tighten up the mandating regulations of 1959. These contain too many generalized formulas, which in the feeling of the populace do not provide adequate guarantees of a strict adherence to the citizens' lawful privilege of obtaining a passport, travel abroad, and return to the country. Coming to the conclusion that for the realization of this law, of principal importance are the regulations determining reasons for denial of a citizen's request for a passport, the change of the present regulations through the exhaustive enumeration of these reasons and the elimination of the vague ones which impede both sides in arriving at a joint interpretation is foreseen.

The introductory work has already been accomplished. In March this project will be transferred for the approval of the interim departments and following that will be presented to the Council of Ministers for their consideration.

Changes are Needed

Particularly important are advanced projects regarding the regulation pertaining to the office of the minister of the interior and the scope of activities within his organization. The services subservient to this office perform important functions from the point of view of national interest and social responsibilities. These often enter into the realm of the basic rights and citizens' freedoms.

In the present legal situation the area of the minister of internal affairs activities are described principally by two acts of legal rank: decree of 7 December 1954 about the leading national administrative offices in the field of internal affairs and public safety (DZIENNIK USTAW no 54 pos 269 with later changes) also the law of 13 November 1956 on the changes within the organization of leading national public administration boards within the scope of public safety (DZIENNIK USTAW no 54, pos 241). Important assignments for the Minister of Internal Affairs are seen also in the decree of 22 December 1955 about organizing and the extent of activities of the Citizens' Militia (DZIENNIK USTAW no 46 pos 311 with subsequent amendments). As mentioned before, many particular situations are regulated by other laws. As evident, the basic regulations have been in force for nearly 30 years although in this period of time the socioeconomic and economic conditions have changed. The departmental management recognized the necessity to take action in improving and modernizing regulations for the benefit of the nation.

Issuing laws concerning the office of the minister of internal affairs will give opportunities for a more precise definition of the goals prescribed and falling within their range of responsibilities, also provide a detailed outline of the types of cases lying in their field of competence. Alongside the norms describing the extent of these qualifications--the projected law will contain regulations concerning the territorial structures, as well as, define the authority of functionaries of MO and SB in the performance of their duties.

The Public Should Know

Results obtained in the course of the above discussed activities in the area of law improvements as well as in the shaping and promoting culture and legal awareness among the personnel and departmental soldiers, these in a large degree due to the participation of members and workers of the Polish Bar Association [Zrzeszenie Prawnikow Polskich [ZPP]]. It is worthwhile to mention that about 2000 members and activists are employees of the association.

Actively performing in the MSW are 35 groups, 6 sections and 3 collectives of the ZPP (in the provincial and central administrations). Members of ZPP are consultants to various branches of activities. They also cooperate with many civic organizations (i.e. ORMO [Volunteer Reserve of the Civic Militia] youth organizations), mainly in the field of popularizing law and the legal defense of various socio-occupational groups.

In presenting to the public opinion, the achievements and the aims of the department in the area of creating and systematizing laws, you are guided by the fact that the complexities of preserving national peace, safeguarding tranquility of the people, public law and order--these facts should be known to the populace since it effects their personal rights and interests.

Director, Office of Legal Organization MSW

Col doc dr hab Karol Slawik

12306

CSO: 2600/584

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES 'REFORMABILITY' OF SOCIALISM

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5-6 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Jerzy Lobman: "A Few Remarks on 'Reformability'"]

[Text] Views and Opinions

One of the front-line slogans of the "opposition" in the period 1980-1981 was a statement concerning the so-called "unreformability" of socialism. Nowadays this slogan is still doing penitence only in the vocabulary of foreign Polish language broadcasts. In our own country the term appears more frequently as a question: "Is socialism reformable?" (The term has not yet completely vanished.)

One could, of course, get rid of this entire matter stating briefly that such a question is stupid or even provocative. Every social phenomenon undergoes changes, thus it undergoes "reform". These changes are brought about by people; they do not fall out of the sky. Socialism is not an exception in this case.

However, since such a question has been posed and has entered the consciousness of a part of our society, let us ponder the problem of "reformability" of the sociopolitical systems. (The word "reformability" sounds equally unnatural and conceited as does the slogan for which it has been invented.)

Every such system utilizes the experience it has accumulated. By the same token it transforms itself, or "reforms" itself. The phenomena of immobility did happen in the course of history, but they were extremely rare. These phenomena marked the periods of changes which, for various reasons, occurred very slowly. A popular phenomenon has always been the fact that all these changes or "reforms" were to serve the development of a given system. They served it only when they composed something fitting the framework of the system in which they operated. If they reached for the past, trying to resurrect outlived forms, they actually worked to the detriment of what they were supposedly set out to reform or to better. (Naturally, we refer here to the different forms of activity and to the organizations that stem from the class character of a given social system and from the development and structure of its productive forces. This does not change in the slightest the fact that successive formations accumulate and pass on the total of mankind's civilizational and cultural achievements.)

On the other hand, if the proposed changes stepped outside the limits of the system, they tampered with the essence of this system. Thus, they acted against it and were unrealizable in the framework of the given system's structure. In this context the system proved to be "unreformable", since as a matter of fact, the concern of these reforms was not to possibly better the system, but to ruin it.

Here are but a few examples that will illustrate these somewhat abstract ponderings.

The capitalist system has, for a long time, been facing unsolvable internal conflicts. Yet it does not admit the fact that it is not able to solve these conflicts. Therefore, it searches for a way out of this situation through different reform concepts. For instance, John Maynard Keynes is one of the leading representatives of one such concept. Milton Friedman is a representative of another concept. He is in favor of the so-called monetarist policy. The methods of action of these two schools of thought juxtapose one another and their followers are engaged in a bitter struggle. Both groups, however, operate in the framework of the capitalist system and they do not aim to change the fundamental premises of this system. Thus, for both these groups, capitalism is a "reformable" system.

If, however, someone comes to a conclusion that for the solution to capitalism's existing problems he needs to fully abolish, for instance, the private ownership of the means of production, then he aims at replacing the capitalist system by another. With such a premise the capitalist system proves "unreformable" and the author of such theory becomes the system's opponent.

Another example comes from the times of long ago. When in 1302 Phillip IV the Fair, king of France called for the first assembly of the "Estates General" consisting of the representatives of nobility, clergy, and townspeople, this body functioned as an advisory group and in no manner did it uproot the existing feudal system in which the power was in the hands of the two first-mentioned strata. This was a very significant reform, yet it was within the feudal framework. When, however, ferment increased in the country and forced Louis XVI to call for an assembly of this organ in May 1789 (after a 175-year long break) and when that body became the voice of law-equalizing tendencies, then, for the supremacy of the "Third Estate", it ceased to be a part of the feudal system of monarchy and it transformed itself into an organ of the bourgeois revolution. Having stepped beyond its old functions, and struggling for the change in the composure of the country's class forces, formally the same Estates General underwent a metamorphosis from the reform-originated part of the feudal system's mechanism, into a tool of the breakdown of this system.

The problem usually depends on whether the given reforms serve the system, whether they are in accordance with its fundamental class characteristics, or whether they have as their aim actual change of that system. In the first case the authors, or the followers of the reform, act within the system's limits, and they want to improve it, at least in what concerns their personal goals,

without changing its essence. In the second case, they want to abolish it and to that purpose, they announce, among other things, that it is "unreformable".

In this situation, the key issue in the appraisal of those who propagate the "unreformableness" of the system, or those who "doubt" its "reformability", manifests itself in their alternative propositions. For instance, the believers in the principle of "unreformability" of feudalism in 1789 had a broad program of political and economic reforms which broadened the citizens' participation in decisionmaking procedures connected with the matters of state and liberating productive powers (even though in reality it did not popularize the citizens' participation). Thus, those who propagated the idea of "unreformability", attacking at that point the truly "unreformable" feudal system, aimed at establishing a new politically and economically better system (even though it would be still far from perfect). They were realizing the next step of mankind on the road of progress.

A similar thing was in the making when the October Revolution abolished the exploiting classes in Russia.

In this context we must consider what was being proposed instead of the system under attack by those who were saying that socialism is "unreformable", by those who were actually in favor of its liquidation, despite the demagogical slogans they were proclaiming.

All the "alternative programs" of solidarity, the Committee of National Renewal /KPN/, and the Committee for the Defense of the Workers /KOR/, really found the sum total in the proposal to liquidate, or to narrow maximally the common national ownership, to bring it to the former regressive state of group ownership, to liquidate the economy's central steering system and to fully fragment the sociopolitical life of our country. Such fragmentation was to serve the admission to our political life of forces representing long-extinct theories and interests in our country. This method, pictured as the striving for a supposedly broader democratization, despite the slogans to the contrary was a means to the actual undermining of the role and avant-garde position of the working class in our country. There were no constructive proposals in this thought system. There were no proposals, nor could there be, that would better serve the development of productive forces, the real strengthening of constructive role of the working class and that would serve to raise the socialist social consciousness. In short, there were no proposals that would serve progress. All there was was the pulling backwards to the old already-outmoded patterns. Alternatively, there were demagogical slogans that had no worth in the realities of our country. This program had no features of going "forward" out of socialism and or searching for new, better, higher forms. (I think that with today's state of knowledge and social realities there is no other perspective for progress than in the gradual persistent march toward socialism and communism. If, however, someone would take the above conviction to be a subjective opinion of this author, we shall limit ourselves to the objective statement that the "alternative programs" had no such proposals).

The socialist system is "reformable" as is every historical living social system. The question is only: What kind of reforms, and what kind of changes are we concerned with, and who wants them? Are they to strengthen and develop socialism, or are they to undermine it? The condition of constructiveness of the proposed reforms is that they must fit the framework of this system. They must correspond to the configuration of class forces mirrored by this system. They must agree with its fundamental premises and they must be conducted in agreement with the spirit and the methods of this system.

For the concern here is not so much with "reforming" the system in the common sense of this word, but with the building of it, with its development and with consideration of all the different phenomena it meets along its path. The well-known principle according to which marxism-leninism is not a dogma but a method of examining and solving the social and economic problems, that principle causes that such an activity is both needed in socialism and it has the broadest of possibilities. Periodical departure from this situation was at the same time a departure from socialism, according to numerous party statements. It is clear, therefore, that a method of correcting errors lies in the return to the socialism's principles, rather than in a further departure from them.

The lively activity of our party and state, which we have witnessed in the latest period, is an expression of the tendency to realize this principle in practice. This activity is and will continue to be fruitful so long as it respects the fundamental needs and realities of our country. The most concentrated expression of these needs and realities are the fundamental, untouchable principles of the socialist system.

While all the debates on the "unreformability" of socialism are simply one of the numerous expressions of regressive activity and are serving the aims of counterrevolution.

9934

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RESOLUTION OF PZPR AUDIT COMMISSION PLENUM PUBLISHED

Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish No 5, 2 Mar 83 p 2

[Article: "Decision of the Fifth Plenum of the PZPR Central Audit Commission [CKR]"]

[Text] After familiarization with information and proposals contained in the report of the CKR Presidium, the CKR Plenum endorses the evaluation of activities presented at the Ninth Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR. The work of the revisory commission served the process of internal revitalization of the party based on the program line of the Ninth Congress.

Control of various sections of party operation carried out by the CKR confirm the favorable tendencies occurring within the party; recovery by the party of its identity, determination to comply with the policy of the Ninth Congress, the deepening solidarity of party ranks, sensitivity to the affairs of people, consistent uncovering of social pathology as well as the fight against evil and injustice.

1. Taking as a basis the record of item 76 of the PZPR Statute as well as conclusions springing from the actual situation in the party and in the country, which is an enriching resource of today's discussion, the CKR Plenum recognized the following courses of action as especially important for the near future:

--consistent supervision in execution of the resolution of the PZPR Ninth Congress, successive plenary resolutions of Politburo sessions, decisions of the Politburo Policy Agency and Secretariat, and also decisions of regional administrations. It recommends taking advantage of experience and conclusions from the course of the reports-program campaign in the party.

--activation of revisory commissions' members on all levels in the execution of the program for ideological-political consolidation of authority.

--participation in the process of improving the functioning style of party administrations.

--continued realization of recommendations of the CKR Fourth Plenum for close cooperation with institutions working on the concept of a compact system of supervision in the country.

2. With consideration for the basic political importance of work connected with emergence from the economic crisis and initiation of economic reforms--all revisory commissions are recommended to carry out a discriminating review of the part taken by party units in this process, especially in execution of resolutions from the Eighth and Tenth Plenums of the PZPR Politburo.

3. The Central Audit Commission as well as provincial revisory commissions should evaluate in 1983 the inspirational-authoritative role of party administrations in realization of resolutions of party leadership relating to economic-social problems. This is especially concerned with the resolutions of the Eighth and Tenth Plenum of the PZPR Politburo.

4. The CKR strongly accepts the need for constant concern for the ideological-political character of party gatherings on the part of all administrative organs. After the finish of the report campaign revisory commissions on all levels should begin action for supervision of POP [basic party organization], especially taking into consideration:

a) preparations for party gatherings, selection of themes, course of discussion, reckoning of undertaken proposals.

b) help for POP from administrative channels and regional party work centers;

c) the state of records in the POP, efficiency and usefulness of political and organizational information, a minimum of good report presentation;

d) discipline in paying party membership dues, above all treated as an expression of attitude and discipline of party members;

e) realization of proposals and postulates announced at party meetings as well as those transmitted by nonparty members;

f) allocation of individual party tasks to members of POP as well as a fair reckoning of their execution;

g) the degree of political "presence" and POP influence in areas of its work.

5. CKR especially attaches importance to supervision of an appropriate response to propositions of the POP and postulates of party members as well as to letters and complaints from citizens.

6. In executing its statutory tasks the CKR as well as commissions on all levels specially bring to attention the counteractiveness of daily routine on various matters, passivity in reacting to problems important for people, mechanical execution of work, needless verbalism and exaggerated faith in the causative strength of resolutions themselves, a lack of concreteness in outlining tasks and of insight in controlling their realization. All superficiality in evaluation as well as inefficiency in the methods of executing its own resolutions and decisions, hurts the party and its image in the eyes of others, removes the possibility of gaining credibility and confidence to the party.

7. The CKR Plenum recommends a continuation and improvement of cooperation for provincial and regional revisory commissions with party supervision commissions. Mutual cooperation of the Central Party Control Commission and CKR units will serve to strengthen the unity of the ranks, the results of executing resolutions, the sensitization to proposals, postulates, letters and complaints, and to increasing party discipline.

8. The desire for social understanding and cooperation with citizen groups, which can be found within the bounds of a territory governed by a socialist political system, creates favorable conditions for expansion of homogenous action on the state of the country's affairs in various fields and environs. In agreement with principles of PZPR politics, the Fifth CKR Plenum recommends increased cooperation of the Presidium with the Main Audit Commission of the United Peasants' Party and the Central Audit Commission of the Democratic Party.

The Fifth Plenum of the CKR confirms progress in the process of party consolidation, thanks to a unilateral party program, care for its individual units for preservation of the Ninth Congress policy, determination in the fight with political opponents and in the fight for social-political reform. Consolidation of this process requires care toward the selection of sound and effective methods of political action, revitalization of basic party units, reawakening of constant care for a swift removal of ascertained imperfections and transgressions.

Warsaw. 1 February 1983.

12281

CSO: 2600/576

PROVINCIAL PARTY ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Bielsko-Biala Province Reports Campaign

Katowice TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 4 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Stanislaw Mol: "With Restraint But to the Point."]

[Text] The conference of the civic party organization in Bielsko-Biala on 21st December 1982 ended in the practical reports campaign in the Podbeskidzie region. All that remains is the voivodship conference. About 900 meetings took place in the District Party Organization OOP . Over 1,000 meetings took place in the basic party organizations [POP], many in the enterprise, village and town units. Based on my participation in many of these conferences, the following is an attempt of an appraisal or rather summing-up of the campaign, displaying its characteristic features and dominant accents.

What was the campaign like? How was it different from the previous stormy one from before the congress? On its basis, what can be said about the party's shaping position in our reality? Where do the members of our party organizations look for the solution to their greatest, most urgent problems?

Even before the campaign, remembering the phenomena of the "silent" meetings that took place during the middle of last year, remembering the loss of many party members in the preceeding period of passivity and insurance, [the party authorities] seriously considered the possibility of the poor attendance and of "formality" of doing the time at the conferences, of a skimpy discussion or none at all. The first stage, that of the party group meetings, seemed to confirm these fears. Many meetings did not even materialize and those that did take place had a very weak attendance. Later, anyway, this was a problem frequently exposed at the appearances of delegates who saw the activities of the smallest party units as one of the fundamental symptoms and sources of its weakness.

The stages that have followed were different, the campaign begun to "gain momentum." The attendance improved, reaching then a much higher percentage of those present than was the case during the prereports campaign meetings.

The discussion became livelier. The conferences ran very smoothly, in an atmosphere of peace, seriousness, responsibility and conviction. That was a characteristic phenomenon.

It is noteworthy to stress yet another thing that stepped beyond merely organizational sphere, said Bielsko-Biala Executive Committee [KW] PZPR secretary, comrade Kazimierz Ledwon. As a rule the delegates were given well-prepared, conscientious reports and program materials which treated the topic exhaustively. The resolutions that augmented or formulated programs almost from scratch for the remainder of the session were attuned to this fact.

A characteristic fact is also that these meetings, so different from those of the preconference campaign, did not concentrate exclusively on the personal matters, accounts and spectacular problems but rather they were directed toward the concrete programs. More importantly, they were directed toward the realistic programs which corresponded with the demands of an actual situation (even though they were far from ideal). The same features characterized also the discussions.

Probably there has not been a conference or a meeting which would not debate matters of environment, economic problems, needs and shortcomings. The voices raised during these meetings were very sensible, firmly grounded in reality, considering the possibilities and aiming at coping with the problems under discussion through one's own effort. The so-frequent "fantastic" motions of 1½ years ago addressed to the highest authorities and to the "center," have disappeared.

One can view it as the dilution of the fundamental problems and as paying of the attention to trivia, taking care of which is the responsibility of the administration, stated comrade Ledwon. One can perceive evidence of attempts to trivialize party organization activities, and evidence of a type of parochialism, or of the party interfering with everything as was the case formerly. I think we ought to perceive, in this way of posing the matters, simply an establishing of the front-lines of trust toward the party, and a desire on the part of party members to prove that they are "on course," and that they want to fulfill the tasks entrusted them and do something concrete and tangible.

The subjects of youth, its upbringing, the prospects and the hopes connected with it, were frequently raised during this conference. There was a considerable spread of opinions in this area. The young delegates have usually dramatically presented the situation of the young generation. They were pointing out the necessity to help this group in socioeconomic, upbringing and in ideological matters. The older delegates warned against "overpampering" the youth and against serving them everything on a silver platter, without defining requirements placed on the young. The stagnation of youth organizations was under common criticism, as was their inability to find a new, effective work formula. The fact is that a part of this blame had been placed on the party organization, which did not see the need of partnership relations, and the threat to the prospects of natural development of party ranks.

A considerable group of topics dealt with the economic reform. As a matter of fact, it was in these topics that the remarks and resolutions were directed to the central level. The main concerns were with the tidying up of the price policy pay scale, with putting an end to the unjustifiable enrichment of individuals and of defined social groups, with decisions that were contrary to the spirit of the reform, and with the proposed systemic solutions.

These three basic trends of the discussion seem to confirm my earlier statement. The best summing up of the premises of the debate's main topics is perhaps: A serious approach, matter-of-factness, realism, concern about constructive solutions, sensitivity to the problems essential for society and to the problems of its present-day life.

There remains one more group of extremely important problems under the heading "intraparty problems." The truth is, however, that all these problems are equally important to the party and to all society. We shall enumerate by points the most frequently-undertaken subjects. Thus: What is one to do with the party groups? How are we to activize them? How shall we help the small, weak organizations, which sometimes exist only on paper? How do we stop the impasse in our ideological schooling? (This has been signalled almost in every report.) There also appeared some complaints about certain expressions of bureaucracy in the party: for instance, about excessive reporting.

There is still one more matter, perhaps the most important. The party members' postures in some areas have been subject to a very poignant criticism. Criticized were their self-protectiveness, defensiveness, passivity, fear of taking a decisive stand on certain issues, lack of sense of mutual belonging in the party members who came from outside the local organization and oftentimes resulting disappearance of the individual influence of the members of their environment. Many instances of such postures have been quoted: such as, for instance, in the case of the creation of the trade unions and self-governments. Therefore, in the resolution, a notation often appeared concerning the necessity for new approach to the individual party task and the need of posing these tasks in the atmosphere of realism and issuing responsibility.

I think that the problem of the posture of party members most vividly brings to the forefront the truth that the party is still far from full strength, from settling in, from stability, and that it is far from being sure of its actions. Even the most successful campaign will not change this fact. The reality of this campaign, the reality of its meetings and conferences is often far more optimistic than the reality of the day-to-day functioning of party organizations in the enterprises, village councils and in cities. This should be a perception of this problem, even if we consider the Bielsko Voivodship campaign a success (which it has been), even if the contents and the course of the debates were something of a happy surprise for the majority of those present.

I also think that, reducing this entire matter exclusively to the reports campaign, one must see it as a reflection of a certain situation in the party. Those who have been disappointed by the lukewarm temperature and smoothed-up atmosphere of the conferences should try to look at it in a similar manner. Even though they may be, at least, partly right in their longing for the personal, forward, engrossing discussions, for the personal addresses by the delegates, they ought to be tolerant. Only that...

Just such an actual situation in the party has been reflected to a certain degree in the interim period between September before the congress and the passivity of the later months. This was simply a stage of tidying up, of getting to understand many things, of trying to position ourselves in the new situation.

The 13 December 1981 decision, says the Bielsko-Biala Executive Committee PZPR secretary, comrade Jerzy Kopel, has changed many things and that was evident from "the course of the campaign. The discussion has become quieter, among other things, because there has been some cleaning up, the exclusion of evidence statistics, the striking off [from the membership lists] and resignations. It is more important, however, that the decisive and unequivocal, military-staff-style decisionmaking became evident also in the party. Thus, the unprepared subjectivism quieted. Many of the party members became aware of the sense of crisis, of the seriousness of the situation, and of the increase of international tension. In politics, in contrast to the economy, a somewhat reverse process has taken place. In politics, a more than usual amount of matters now have to be solved at the central level. An increase in the sense of responsibility and the above problems resulted in a certain restraint in the formulation of appraisals and postulates. In the recent political storm, every second person spoke from the platform of a premier, or of a Central Committee secretary. Now all has been tailored to the right dimensions and proportions.

Thus, what remained is acting at the ground level, on one's own territory and trying to find one's own place. Anyway, these attitudes resulted from the reform understood in its broadest sense.

Even though all this situation contains minuses, beside the positive points, undoubtedly, the campaign atmosphere we did have, and its specific course, were appropriate and adjusted to the present-day situation

Chelm Province Executive Board Assessment

Lublin SZTANDAR LUDU in Polish 10 Feb 83 p 2

[Article: "In Chelm: Evaluation of the Socioproductive Activization of Rural Areas in 1982"]

[Text] (Our own information) At the Executive Board [KW] PZPR meeting which debated on 9 February in Chelm, information was received on the topic of realization of the performance program for the government and economic

administration, leading toward the activation of socioproductive rural areas in 1982, in light of the November 1981 Executive Committee resolution.

In agreement with the premises of this program, government and economic administration as well as agricultural services performance concentrated last year mainly on the systematic improvement of soil economy, agricultural product intensification, reduction of the tendency to decrease breeding, continuation of investment goals, improvement in the socioeconomic conditions of the rural population and improvement in supplies to the rural areas. Thus, out of the last year's planned sales of 2,500 hectares of arable soil, 5,819 hectares had been sold (to nearly 3,000 buyers); that is twice as much [as had been planned]. A survey of agricultural land use was also conducted. As a result of which it was decided to change the users of about 1,400 hectares of land that had been managed by socialization units.

However, the supplies of mineral fertilizers were lower and that caused decrease in the use of the agricultural utilities equal to 11 kilograms per hectare. There was also a cut of over half the planned amount in the use of fertilizer lime. Poor utilization of mineral fertilizers and complicated weather conditions were the principal factors in the smaller-than-planned harvest of potatoes, sugar beets, and meadow hay.

More advantageous results were achieved in grain production only.

Last year a complex situation occurred in animal production. During the first half of the year, when fodder conditions were advantageous, a considerable increase in the number of pigs, cattle and sheep was noted. However, during the second half, when a reduction occurred in the industrial fodder allotment, a decrease of animal production took place. This decrease occurred especially in the small-size farms and in the farms managed by the so-called two-profession individuals, as well as in the State Farm [PGR], Farmers' Production Cooperatives [RSP] and in the Farmers' Cooperative Circles, which base their animal feeding mainly on industrially-produced fodder.

The January animal count indicated that this year's production of milk and slaughter beef may be stable, while a considerable decrease will occur in slaughter pig production.

As far as agricultural investments are concerned, completion of water-supply and drainage-systems, and electrification works were highest. While the planned goals of building a veterinary hospital in Wyrki and a Home for the Retired in Rozanka were not achieved. The contractor for these was the Agricultural Builders Enterprise [PBRol] in Wodawa.

There are still many needs in the area of improving the functioning of the health services, social aid, enlightenment and upbringing posts, as well as in human services. The members of the Executive Board [KW] debated these during the discussion of the information given to them. Of a particular concern are the clumsy rate of construction of the new county health-centers,

the lack of the qualified medical and teching cadres as well as the shortage of housing for these cadres. It was moved to introduce the maintenance of a tightened control in the distribution of material aid from funds assinged for social work. Problems connected with the far-from-perfect central distribution of seed grain were also discussed.

All the remarks and postulates have been reflected in motions accepted during the meeting. A part of these motions will be passed on to the central authorities, while the remainder will be channelled to the voivodship authorities and establishments for realization.

Lublin Province Program Implementation

Lublin SZTANDAR LUDU in Polish 10 Feb 83 p 2

[Article: "In Lublin: State of Security and Implementation of the Program for Improvement of Youth Living conditions".]

[Text] (our own information) During yesterday's [9 February] meeting of the Executive Board [KW] PZPR in Lubin, presided by KW Secretary Tadeusz Borszynski, discussion centered around the shape of a number of areas of our voivodship life. The activities of government administration were also evaluated. These activities stem from the program for improvement of youths's start in life.

The voivodship Citizens' Militia [MO] Commandant, Gen Bernard Nargowski, voivodship Vice-Prosecutor Edward Brzezinski, and the manager of administrative division of the executive committee, Wiktor Chojnacki, presented the public safety and order situation, noting among other things, the perplexing phenomenon of the increase in the number of crimes by 8.6 percent, that is from 11.576 percent in 1981 to 12.226 percent last year.

It was stressed in the discussion that this situation requires intensifying and broadening of the activities which aim at improving the state oe security.

Giving the police social support was considered the most important matter. It was stated that social pathology cannot be combatted without removing the criminal factors and without creating an atmosphere of popular condemnation of criminal activity of the people on the margins of society. In this very context stress was placed, among other things, on the importance of MO and prosecutor's office representatives meeting with the crews of enterprises and with youth. Those present at the meeting also spoke about the need of meetings between party and youth organizations that would take up the topic of fighting crime, speculationn and disregard for the law.

It was established that one of the upcoming plenary meetings KW will be devoted to these very topics.

The lively discussion presented by the Lublin vice-governor, Andrzej Szpringer (who is at the same time the chairman of the Voivodship Council

for Youth Problems), concerned the directions in which the government administration ought to act. These result out of the program originated to improve the conditions of youth's starting in life. Those also participating in the discussion were the chiefs of the voivodship resorts of the Polish Socialist Youth Union [ZSMP], Polish Rural Youth Union [ZMW], Polish Scout Union [ZHP], and Polish Student Union [ZSP].

Discussed among other things, were the initiatives allowing the shortening of the young people's waiting periods to obtain their own apartments. As was stressed by the chairman of the Voivodship Planning Commission, Bogusaw Nowacki (vice-president of the Voivodship Youth Council), up to now 26 petitions for locating small dwelling cooperatives have been accepted. Six of those have been organized by youth. In the course of discussion we were informed that in the second half of this year the Voivodship People's Council [WRN] Presidium intends to devote a special session to the solution of youth problems. During the session a report on youth's situation will be presented. It will be worked out by youth organizations and by the interested government institutions.

Members of the Executive Board KW became also concerned with the information on the fulfilled economic tasks in Lublin Voivodship in 1982, on the actual sociopolitical situation, as well as on the situation in the trade unions. Thus far 126 union organizations have been registered in Lublin Voivodship. Twenty seven more are awaiting the court's decision on registering. There are also 77 active founding committees and above 330 initiative groups. The total of over 15 percent of the employed have declared their activity in union organizations.

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RZESZOW PROVINCE PARTY ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Preparation for Reports Party Conference

Rzeszow NOWINY in Polish 7 Jan 83 p 1

/Text/ A Provincial Reports Party Conference is planned for the first 10 days of February in Rzeszow. The preparations have been ongoing for several weeks. The conference's executive committee familiarized itself with an up-to-date situation status of these preparations at a meeting yesterday and also evaluated one of the projected basic documents for the conference - an activities report of the party provincial organization during the current terms.

The reports plan originated based on the proposals and observations collected during the public discussion of the commission and issues teams of the provincial committee. This material is extensive and consists of 12 major headings, representing both the achievements as well as the shortcomings in the implementation of the tasks formulated in the resolution of the Party Plans-Elections Provincial Conference of June 1981. After specifically familiarizing themselves with the initial version of the report, members of the Executive Committee submitted dozens of specific comments and recommendations for the text under review. Among other things, emphasis was placed on the need to analyze more thoroughly occurrences and processes which took place in past months in the work of the party provincial organization and in the functioning of specific activities in the social and economic life of the province.

The reports plan, after the above-mentioned recommendations have been studied, will be presented for confirmation to the party provincial echelon at its next meeting next week.

The plenum will raise the resolution to convene the Provincial Reports Conference and to work out further the preparations for the conference. Among other things, a meeting of delegates and party cadres of 8 regions is forecasted to discuss issues relating to the rules and regulations of the conference proceedings as well as to define trends in the provincial organization's activities until the end of the present term.

During the course of yesterday's meeting, the Provincial Executive Committee adopted resolutions to basically strengthen the ties of officials and party committee cadre with the Basic Party Organization /POP/ and between plant

personnel and rural inhabitants. Members of the provincial committee's leadership and comrades from the provincial university leadership and other provincial institutions were obligated to contribute in the meetings organized in every city and community at least once a quarter. Similar agreements refer to participating in party gatherings and meetings in the region's largest plants and higher schools. It was also determined, among other things, that each provincial committee official be required, at least twice weekly, to participate in party gatherings, meetings and deliberations taking place in specific circles.

Drafting of Party Activities Program

Rzeszow NOWINY in Polish 20 Jan 83 pp 1,2

/Article by REB/

/Text/ Two weeks remain before the Party Provincial Reports Conference in Rzeszow. Plans for the conference, which will deliberate according to a resolution of the Provincial Committee's last Plenum of 4 February, have entered their final phase. One of the basic documents, concerning the report on party provincial activity during the current term and which will be presented to the delegates along with others, is already ready.

Currently, a "working over" of another important item for the conference is underway - the planned activities program for the party provincial organization until the end of the current term. The program's initial version, among other things, was developed on the basis of the proposals and opinions of the Provincial Committee's /PC/ issues commission and was the subject of discussion at yesterday's meeting of the PC's Executive Committee. This material, after its final drafting, will still be submitted before the conference for consultations during regional meetings with delegates which will take place next week.

The fruit of the above-mentioned discussion is the many specific comments and proposals referring to both the arrangement of particular topics of the projected program as well as the contents of this document: its considered estimations, ways of formulating tasks, and their hierarchy.

The worth of the prepared material, as was emphasized, is the fact that much space has been expressly dedicated to interparty issues and to undertakings which need to be brought up if the ranks of the PQQs are to be consolidated, their ideology and organization strengthened and their influence in the community enhanced. And only in this context does the projected program specify the requirements of the party organization and individual party comrades in the economic and social sphere.

Members of the PC Executive Committee announced that the program, as proposed by the conference, cannot resemble the social-economic plan. It should, however, stress the political directions of activities and indispensable party doings in order to fulfil entirely the plans formulated in the 1983 social-economic plan.

As a follow-up point, the PC Executive Committee received information prepared by the PC Political-Organizational Section concerning the course of the reports campaign in the party organizations and committees of the Rzeszow Province. Attention was drawn, among other things, to the weaknesses and mistakes in the work of part of the organization and party echelon, which were precisely revealed in their meetings and reports conferences.

In extracting proposals from it, party committees and the PC political-Organizational Section were obligated to analyze the reasons for the low attendance at the gatherings of certain POP and at several conferences in detail, possibly because of the limited activity of the participants. At the same time, the Regional Center for Party Work and local party echelons were required to systematically evaluate the degree to which the proposals and postulates submitted during the reports campaign were realized, as well as the degree to which maximum aid was accorded to the POP to help them implement these proposals and postulates as best they could.

Assessment of Reports Conference Preparations

Rzeszow NOWINY in Polish 15-16 Jan 83 pp 1,2

/Article by Andrzej Zbierowski/

/Text/ On 4 February, the Party Provincial Reports Conference meets in Rzeszow.

Yesterday, 14 January, a plenary meeting of the party provincial committee took place in Rzeszow. The meeting was dedicated to the evaluation, above all, of the preparations for the provincial reports conference. During the deliberations, which were conducted by the first secretary of the party PC, Franciszek Karp, members of the PC, after having familiarized themselves with the planned report on the implementation of the party provincial organization activities program adopted for the 1981-1982 time-frame, exchanged their views and reservations as well as presented new proposals for the document in frank fashion.

Many participants in the discussion, emphasizing the enormous amount of effort by the people preparing the reports plan, which was done with the participation of the PC issues' commission, focused attention, however, on the excessive vagueness of certain statements and definitions and on the shallowness of definite problems. For example, the section dealing with the situation in the youth movement was cited.

Along side such shortcomings, the discussants emphasized that scrupulosity and objectivity could be seen in the reports plan in the evaluation of individual tasks of the 1981 party provincial conference.

Several speakers stressed the need to think about the next work plan of the party provincial organization for the period falling towards the end of the term already during the period of the current work plan. It was stated that it was no use to speak about what had passed but that it was necessary to specify what tomorrow's tasks would be since everything to be planned for this

time will have to be covered beforehand. Only a real program, consistently implemented later, will provide the party with credibility and support.

During the plenary proceedings, attention was focused, among other things, on interparty affairs requiring quick settlement. They concern the overly weak efforts of many basic party organizations to create the conditions necessary for free (open) discussion so that the talk about democracy would not be only talk. They referred specifically to miscellaneous programs thrown together sometimes because of a time constraint and necessary votes. It was determined that the shallowness and proforma convention of party gatherings are harmful to the party and that much attention must be dedicated to the instruction of cadre, conducted by highly qualified teachers; this, unfortunately, is not presently the strongest point of the Rzeszow organization. On the other hand, the flow of information and materials from the PC and committees of other echelons to the POPs and party groups was highly regarded.

The following 10 members of the Rzeszow PC participated in the discussion: Feliks Buszta, Ryszard Kielb, Jozef Kolbusz; from Frysztak: Jerzy Podlasek, Jozef Wlodarski, Kazimierz Srodon and Jozef Kot.

All recommendations made during the proceedings will be considered when corrections are made to the discussed report, which will next be confirmed by the PC Executive Committee and presented at meetings with the delegates and, afterwards, at the Provincial Reports Conference.

Yesterday's plenum participants adopted a resolution on convening the conference of 4 February. In the event that any of the delegates has lost his voting mandate, the Executive Committee of the party committees from which these delegates come will appoint other comrades in his place, simultaneously according them the right of an advisory vote.

Invited to the conference are: the first secretaries of the municipal committees, town-community committees, community committees, union committees and the largest party organizations who are not delegates themselves. The directors of the largest plants, managers of the provincial administrative centers and veterans of the workers' movement will also be invited. All invitees will be accorded the right to address the gathering in an advisory capacity.

The 27th and 28th of January have been marked for the next scheduled meetings with the delegates; during these meetings, the initial discussion on the planned activities program will begin.

Organizational issues occupied the final portion of the party PC plenary meeting in Rzeszow. Marian Skubisz, a PC secretary, informed the gathered that the present PC Propaganda and Agitation Department has been divided into 2 separate sections: The Provincial Center for Ideological Instruction, which will be headed by Marian Slodzinski, and the Department of Propaganda and Information, where Tadeusz Qchyra remains in charge.

In connection with Zenon Cyprisi's request to be recalled from his position as head of the PC Administration Department, (he has been transferred to fruit-growing), the plenum, after thanking him for his many years of work, granted

the request and appointed Zdzislaw Kulpa in his place as head of the department. Up until now, Zdzislaw Kulpa was a judge on Rzeszow's Provincial Court.

First Secretary Franciszek Karp Speaks Out

Rzeszow NOWINY in Polish 2 Feb 83 p 4

[Interview by Ryszard Beres: "He who Has Survived the Past Period in the Party and who Together With the Party Has Grown stronger, Will be Able to Accomplish Much."/]

/Text/ /Question/ The materials prepared for the Party Provincial Reports Conference, which will take place on 4 February, are very extensive. The report itself on the implementation of the program adopted at the beginning of the term in June 1981, consists of many topics and almost 100 typewritten pages. What do you think is the most substantial thing in this report? As the provincial committee's first secretary, which of the achievements of the provincial organization pleases you most?

/Answer/ I will start with a review of the general situation. If I evaluate the past many months, for me, as probably for a majority of inhabitants, the most important issue is the fact that peace, law and order have prevailed in our homeland. Although we do not have it easy, although every day brings its worries and troubles, a clearly green light can be seen in this symbolic tunnel, a green light towards which more and more of us want to move.

Last year was certainly decisive and it occupies a special place in the period of reckoning. Those were days of much effort, a year not wasted by either the party or society.

The party provincial organization was numerically smaller at the end of the year than in June 1981. Almost 6,000 people left our ranks for various reasons. However, we are organizationally stronger, internally more compact; we can now depend on each other. The past, dramatically difficult period has hardened our people, enabling us to prove ourselves courageous and uncompromising. Whoever went through this time in our organization has acquired fortitude and will be able to achieve much with our organization. I am thinking both of our leadership cadre and those comrades who stood by their lathes and plows, behind their lecterns and at the operating table.

You ask about the complete evaluation of the program fulfillment at the beginning of the term. Certainly some of us, 18 months ago, promised ourselves considerably more after this period. It turns out, however, that by the standards of existing conditions, we achieved a lot, that we generally implemented the directions outlined at the Plans and Elections Conference, and consistently kept pace with the resolutions of the 9th Party Congress.

This can also be seen in the province's economic activity. In the end, despite severe crisis, we succeeded in continuing the implementation of such important market investments as shoe and clothing plants in Rzeszow, greenhouses in Rzeszow and Mielec, a dairy in Trzebownisko and the expanded Fruktopol Indus-

trial-Agricultural Combine. We obtained improvements in housing through careful management; we expanded basic health service at the hospital in Lezajsk, the outpatient clinic in Glogow and 5 community and rural health centers. Despite a complicated situation, the next step was made in the alleviation of the pressing communal needs of main city centers: heat for Rzeszow and water for Mielec, Kolbuszowa and Lancut. We can also be satisfied that the past period brought a further consolidation of Rzeszow's academic center, although our local plans called for considerably more.

However, that which can please a party activist most is the generous and responsible support of this region's working people. Thanks to this backing, after all, already in May 1982 Rzeszow province was one of the first in the country to halt the decline in industrial production and facilitated the accomplishment of purchasing agricultural products.

Someone will say that I am painting too bright a picture, that I am purposefully choosing my examples, when requirements greatly exceed the concrete results. But in the end, they must be evaluated against a background of severe economic crisis. Moreover, I think that the realizations of those achievements - even if incommensurable to the needs - has an immense psychological aspect; it strengthens our faith in ourselves and allows us to rid ourselves of the feeling of inadequacy, which we could really feel just before December.

/Question/ At the 7th Plenum of the party central committee, while pondering the ways of recovering credibility and authority in society, someone stated that "we will win the people with no single declaration or theory: they themselves must become convinced that the party is true to them, that they need the party every day, that it serves them better and more wisely." Can you visualize examples of specific decisions, undertakings, instances or organizations which illustrate a practical understanding of the above thesis?

/Answer/ Only blind men and sworn enemies can charge that the party lives its own life, that it is isolated. You know, everything that it does is subordinate to its role of service towards the working class and the entire nation. And if you are looking for examples, then it will be sufficient that you follow the resolutions of our provincial party echelon and familiarize yourself with the proposals formulated by its executive branch. I remember, among other things, these initiatives in the case of the production of small vehicles by our industry for farmers; I can recall our increased efforts to correct the housing situation in the city, communal development, the finalization of market investments and the expansion of schools, etc., etc.

I am convinced that people evaluate the party in the first place through the prism of the Basic Party Organization of the factory and village. After all, these organizations would either patronize the work of social commissions and factory commissions for matters of prices and costs, or the POP, in following the resolutions of the 9th Plenum of the party PC, devised or would devise solutions to the growing concerns of young people, even if only in the matter of housing.

Thus, it is necessary to gain the trust and support of the people at every step and win them over with calculated and tangible actions. I do not think however, that we are starting from an absolute zero, that despite everything, many nonparty people see as their allies those especially in the party work cooperatives, party secretariat and committee; they are looking there for assistance to everyday problems. You know, hardly a day goes by when someone does not approach us with a request for assistance or does not send a letter full of personal problems, counting on our support for their solution. No such matter can remain disregarded; each valid and legitimate issue receives the appropriate treatment.

/Question/ Then what you are saying, to some extent, suggests that this is a guarantee for the revival of the party and that it is building permanent ties to the working class. After all, there has always been the talk of the party becoming one with the daily labor and life of the province's inhabitants, carefully listening to their opinions, being patient in dialogue and convincing...

/Answer/ In using the word "party", I am not identifying this with the PC, the Municipal Committee or the PC first secretary as this is often interpreted. Above all, the party is the nearly 38,000 comrades living in every center and corner of the region, occupying various positions and serving at different levels of the hierarchy. It is the worker, the engineer and director; it is the farmer, the doctor and teacher, the journalist, soldier and militiaman. In this sense, the party never tore itself from us. Party members are always among the people; they are comrades at work. They are together in good and bad times, cold and hungry times. In the end, higher prices, regulation and consumer shortages strike both party members as well as nonparty people. In the end, people carrying red identity cards do not have separate stores or different pay systems. Only one "privilege" is reserved to party members - increased requirements in every activity and situation.

/Question/ During the reports-elections campaign in 1981, even the Rzeszow party organization experienced great personnel changes. To what degree did the activists, who were part of the POP local levels, pass the test?

/Answer/ Such fundamental cadre changes in eligible duties have never been experienced by our party in its entire history. I recall that in the Rzeszow province the duties of the first secretaries and members of the executive branch of the POP and OQP were overwhelmingly assigned to new comrades. Every third secretary of a municipal or community committee was new. Most of them not only handled their daily work, but also contributed many new ideas and enthusiasm. The party active became considerably more extensive. It is proper to add that a majority of former comrades, who did not have to go through the election process for various reasons, generously assisted their successors, sharing their many years of rich experience.

/Question/ After December 1981, the necessity was often emphasized of a new approach to consider problems associated with the social-economic work or the party echelons and organizations of a departure from particular directives and

direct instructions for economic processes. The secret is in limiting oneself to inspiration and discipline and in influencing the individual activity of party members across the board. How do you evaluate the practical implementation of this principle?

/Answer/ Of course, the provincial committee is not some super entity which has to undertake immediately specific decisions concerning the enterprises and then relieve those people directing them at the same time. This is also impossible because of objective considerations; the PC employs 56 officials at different levels. Our role resolves itself in inspiring qualified activities and in evaluating cadres - to such a degree that people recommended by the party to leadership positions understand its program and perform their duties towards society and the national economy.

Particularly today, in the day of introducing reforms, this inspiration can have very substantial significance, when activities, desirable from the point of view of the state and society, cannot be implemented in the interest of a factory because of economic considerations. Once more I will cite the example of the production of machines and appliances for the country and agriculture. The PC's appeal to the managers of the enterprises and plant POP did not remain ignored in this matter. Rzeszow's WSK has cooperated with certain SKR firms to raise the production of grain harvesters. The "Przemyslowka" has increased the production of cultivators; 552 units have already been sold. The RPPEB is manufacturing needed 2- and 3-ridged plows. The firm "Tywent" has offered farmers more than 5,000 ventilator fans for drying grain. Based on similar principles, metal-welding is used in the production of harrows, tedders and pitchforks and the like in SKR and POM institutions.

Another proof of party efficiency and inspiration is that we succeeded in making 12 brickyards operational with the help of the local authorities; brick is useful, among other things, to members of young housing coops.

/Question/ You mentioned that Rzeszow was one of the first areas of the country to halt the decline in industrial production. How much of this was the result of initiatives of party plant organizations and provincial echelons?

/Answer/ With the beginning of last year, the situation was dramatic in many ways. Among other things, there was a shortage of imported raw materials for "Sarzyna" varnishes and glues for Rzeszow's furniture factories because of western sanctions. A Canadian partner broke its agreement with WSK, for instance. This threatened a further slow-down in production, even with the immobilization of certain departments. The local POPs and direction centers did not wring their hands, however; people were not disappointed. Among other things, the party appointed engineer-technical groups which occupied themselves with the development of our own substitute technologies and construction solutions. These solutions were gradually introduced in production.

Polish switchboards and bearings were employed in place of those brought in from the West in the Zelmer Rzeszow Electro-Mechanical Plants. In the WSK Mielec, the import of 7 cooperative elements and 2 material positions were eliminated. In the Rzeszow WSK, among other things, they are using Polish

plaster for molding; they have given up on resources brought in from the world of the dollar. In the Lancut Bolt Factory, they have economized on imports to one million dollars. Imports have been cut about 12 percent in the Ropczyce Magnesium Works.

For all of last year, the province turned out production worth 124.5 billion zlotys; equal in value to 1981 prices, its growth rate was 2.6 billion greater. Production for export rose to an even greater degree. Behind these dry figures is the dedication and sacrifice of thousands of workers and engineers, members of the leadership, partisan and nonpartisan individuals alike. Using this opportunity, I would like to express to them sincere recognition and gratitude. I direct this recognition and gratitude to the teams of our WSK, ZAPEL, ZELMER /Rzeszow Electro-Mechanical Plants/ and Sedziszowski Filters, to the chemists from Sarzyna, to the workers of Fruktopol /Industrial-Agricultural Combine/, the Ropczyce Sugar Works, the Hortex /Export-Import Enterprise/, Refrigeration Storage, the Furniture Factories of Rzeszow, to the cooperatives from Polichemia (Rzeszow Chemical Industry Work Enterprise) and Spolnota and to the many crews and teams of other enterprises and plants. I am convinced that they will also not begrudge this fortitude and persistence, this endurance and ingeniousness in the current and equally difficult year.

/Question/ You have headed the provincial party center since November 1981. You took over during the most dramatic period in our party's history, when it was necessary to raise questions of the highest importance and to determine matters of immense political and social ramifications. Knowing the power of your position and knowing the kind of work demanded, often 24 hours a day, do you today regret that decision of two years ago?

/Answer/ I viewed the proposition of assuming the duties of PC first secretary at the end of 1981 as just a specific party task; the situation in the country and region was becoming more and more complicated, and there were extremely few people willing to assume the position of head of the party provincial organization.

I mean it was a job demanding total knowledge in all the fields of social-political and economic activity, a job demanding great psychological and physical strength, taking up, on an average, 12 hours a day, Sundays and holidays included. In such a situation, practically very little time is left for yourself or family. By performing duties toward the central authorities and, above all, towards the people of the province, it is necessary to answer for everything happening in the region, to explain matters of great importance, but very precisely and to have to listen to a host of excuses for the shortcomings of others. It is, after all, well-known that if boilers do not heat apartments or bakers bake insipid bread or road workers fail to fill potholes, then first of all, the thunder is heard over the heads of those who "govern in the province."

Often it is necessary to reconcile the extreme interests of various circles, to join impossible concepts and views - even in relationship to leadership, problem-solving and inter-organizational style.

It hurts to hear about these alleged legends of the standard of living of the party apparatus among the public - high wages, special privileges and social services - legends presumably borrowed from somewhere else. I only want to say that after leaving my former job and accepting the duties of PC first secretary, my wages have gone down considerably.

I think, however, that these burdens and sacrifices, which are carried as a duty of leadership in the party apparatus, are compensated in a sure sense by a special satisfaction, that this work, to a considerable degree, bears interest, that this city and province grow measurably richer, that - despite everything - you can succeed in solving the many pressing problems of people. You can smooth out the headaches of gray, everyday life and are authentically needed by the people of this land...

Party Reports Conference Deliberations

Rzeszow NOWINY in Polish 5-6 Feb 83 pp 1,7

/Article by Ryszard Beres, Henryk Paslawski, Andrzej Zabierowski: "We Are Moving Resolutely Along the Path Mapped out by the 9th Party Congress"/

/Text/ The Party Provincial Reports Conference has been deliberating in Rzeszow.

The Polish United Workers Party is the party of understanding, struggle, and reforms. Under this slogan, the provincial 246 delegates, holding their mandates from the June 1981 plans and elections conference, the Rzeszow Province delegate to the 9th Extraordinary Party Congress and Politburo member, Central Committee secretary, Jozef Czyrek, party organization member in the Rzeszow Electro-Mechanical Plants and head of the CC Economic Department Stanislaw Gebala, metallurgy and engineering industry vice minister, Ryszard Bryk, and the forestry and timber industry vice minister, Jozef Kardys also participated.

The president of the ZSL provincial committee in Rzeszow, Franciszek Gutowski, the chairman of the Rzeszow province committee of the Democratic Party, Jan Switka, the chairman of the Pzeszow Provincial Peoples' Council, Henryk Ficek, the plenipotentiary of the National Defense Committee for Rzeszow, Col Wladyslaw Danko, the chairman of the Provisional Provincial Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth in Rzeszow, Zenon Czerniakowski, delegates to the Sejm, veterans of the workers' movement as well as the chairman of youth, women's, social, and self-governing organizations from the Rzeszow Province area were also among the invited guests.

The guests who had just arrived for yesterday's conference made up 88.5 percent of the body of delegates elected in 1981. Fifteen of them lost their mandates for various reasons, while several were absent.

Friday's conference was preceded by a number of consultation meetings with the delegates. During the course of these meetings, 72 delegates spoke about the planned program of activity for the end of the current term. The

delegates submitted 40 corrections for the program. These corrections were referred afterwards to the proposals' commission. The conference evaluated the degree of implementation of the 9th Extraordinary Party Congress resolution, the implementation of recommendations contained in the Politburo schedules of resolutions from the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th CC Plenums as well as the resolutions of the Provincial Plans and Elections Conference of 26 and 27 June 1981 equally comprehensively and in a far-sighted fashion. The delegates heard a report by the Provincial Committee about the implementation of the activities program, reports about the work of the Provincial Commission of Party Control and the Provincial Audit Commission as well as a register and method of implementing suggestions which were made during the preconference campaign in 1981. From about 8,000 demands, which were then voted upon, almost 700 applied to the provincial and central level of administration.

In the opening address, the party's Rzeszow Provincial Committee first secretary, Franciszek Karp, who also chaired yesterday's conference proceedings, stated that a clear accounting of the implementation of suggestions was achieved during the current reports campaign, both at meetings of the Basic Party Organization and OOP as well as at plant, city, township and community conferences. All proposals were the subjects of an honest analysis and those, which could be implemented, were implemented.

A Program Measured by our Ambitions and Possibilities

Both an evaluation of the road covered and precise and specific goal and method definitions for performing the tasks in the second half of the term were contained in the report of the party provincial committee executive branch, which was presented by the provincial committee first secretary, Franciszek Karp.

The action program, resolved in June 1981, was implemented in a particularly difficult period, because a struggle unleashed by the political enemy was ongoing for the entire year: an incessant string of strikes, an ever-increasing number of new tasks, the occupation of buildings and antiparty propaganda. It was especially annoying that production fell radically and a decline in the living standard of people in cities and countryside came along with this fall. The end to the degradation of party and state was brought about by the imposition of martial law, which created the conditions for a normalization of the social and economic life in the province. There was an improvement in law and order and in social and labor discipline. Administration began to operate normally.

There were measurable results in the economic sphere. A stop was put to the production decline in May of last year and its systematic growth was begun. The amount of sale production last year was 1.6 percent higher than in 1981 but still lower by 4.5 percent from that reached in 1979. The economic results were attained with the employment of laborers down by 4 percent, an 8 percent reduction in work time and an increase in work efficiency by 5.9 percent. Last year, 2,152 multiple family apartments were delivered; the purchase of meat and grain was higher than in the previous year.

A speaker then characterized the situation in the party, announcing that its ranks were reduced since the last conference by 6,000 people. At present, the provincial organization is far more unanimous in its ideological expression, resolved and far more militant. The provincial committee's first secretary expressed words of recognition and sincere thanks to the working class, to a majority of people in labor and provincial society for their wisdom, consideration, and responsibility, to soldiers of the national forces, security forces and members of the militia for their efforts undertaken to save their socialist fatherland, to veterans and activists of the workers movement and party for worth and dedicated support.

Comrade Franciszek Karp stated that: "It was a fundamental matter that we explained to ourselves at the halfway point of the term what kind of a situation we have embarking upon further activities. Antisocialist influences in society have been retarded to a considerable degree as a result of consistent and various efforts. However, we further have an insatiable and turbulent market, our knowledge of the principles and mechanisms of economic reform is extremely inadequate. We also do not use all of our agricultural capacity."

Beginning with an evaluation of last year, the F. Karp discussed the most essential tasks which had to show a production growth rate of 6 percent in 1983 and were contained in the planned activities program. Based on accessible materials and resources and on independent or economical production forces, it is necessary to increase export and market production as well as the production of machine appliances, spare parts and tools for agricultural needs. An increase in housing construction is indispensable - the cities of Mielec, Kolbuszowa, Lancut and Glogow and 32 villages require an immediate improvement in the water supply systems.

It is necessary to improve the agricultural utilization of land with the idea of enlarging the fodder base and consistently restoring the stock of hogs and cattle. To facilitate this, specialized advice from agricultural services has to be more effectively provided for the introduction of the latest agricultural production methods. Touching the need for the working class and people of labor to rally around the party and its program, the speaker emphasized that: "It is necessary to approach all personal matters, grievances and suggestions, problems - often difficult and touchy -- that have grown over the years and do not solve daily or social matters, and issues which are apparently trivial, but which cause bad blood and create a negative relationship towards the authorities, with a special clear-sightedness. Every party member and candidate should be not only an example in his field of endeavor at work or at home, but also a genuine agitator and active champion of his party's position and affairs of principle."

The social need of the moment is the further expansion of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth which should be the platform for public activity in the main effort--the welfare of society and our socialist fatherland. F. Karp then evaluated positively the formation of new branches of professional unions based on the principle of voluntarism. It is necessary to work actively for the reconstruction and growth of the authority of workers' self-management as well as for increasing their influence in social and economic life. Comrade

F. Karp focused a great deal of attention on the matter of the qualitative and quantitative consolidation of the party's ranks, of the increasing role of party members who are active in public councils, youth, and public organizations, and in institutions of education, science and culture.

Speaking of the struggle against negative attitudes in social pathology, he recalled the role of local groups operating in this area and of the inspectors of the armed forces.

The projected activities program for the term's second half consists of tasks which measure our ambitions and opportunities. The program can be advantageously implemented with the backing of the working class and the whole public.

Henryk Ficek, governor of Rzeszow, Stanislaw Boryczko, a welder from the Mielec WSK, Assistant Professor Eugeniusz Machowski, dean of the off-campus department in Rzeszow, Ryszard Kielb, a retired party activist, Jerzy Balda, an official of the Rzeszow WSK, Antoni Szybist, a farmer from Sonina, Tadeusz Karakula, ZOZ director in Lezajsk, Jan Lysakowski, a writer, Jozef Chmaj, a teacher from Bratkowice, Jerzy Szeliga, party CC first secretary in the Rzeszow furniture factories, Wladyslaw Mytych, president of the Village Cooperative "SCh" in Kolbuszowa, Jozef Diugusz, an operative of the provincial committee's civic militia in Rzeszow, Wladyslaw Zielinski, director of the Export-Import Enterprise, Hortex, in Lezajsk, Boleslaw Koziorowski, first secretary of the party municipal committee in Boguchwal, Jozef Kalisz, president of the Village Cooperative "SCh" in Frysztak, Professor Kazimierz Oczos, rector of the Rzeszow Institute of Technology, Antoni Drozd, party CC secretary in the ZZSD Mechanized Household Appliances Works in Rzeszow, Ryszard Fus, head of the Regional Center for Party Work in Lancut, Jozef Kolbusz, director of the Group of Economic Schools in Rzeszow, Zdzislaw Siewierski, association chairman of the Polish Socialist Youth Movement in Rzeszow, Maria Filipek, a farmer from Iwierzyce, Franciszek Kruczynski, chairman of the People's Provincial Council in Rzeszow, Stanislaw Gebala, head of the party CC Economic Department and Julian Krochmal, chairman of the Provincial Commission of Party Control, participated in the discussion.

The president of the ZSL Provincial Committee, Franciszk Gutowski, and the chairman of the Provincial Committee of the Democratic Party, Jan Switka, took the floor. Both speakers emphasized the necessity to strengthen society declaring in the name of their parties support for the activities program adopted at the conference.

A total of 63 speakers registered to speak; however, only 37 statements were added to the minutes of the discussion because of a shortage of time.

Jozef Czyrk's Address

Jozed Czyrk, Politburo member and party CC secretary, took the floor at the close of the proceedings. He passed on the sincere greetings of the Politburo

and the Party Central Committee first secretary, General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski, together with their wishes for the implementation of the conference's resolutions and the realization of the party's policies.

He rated highly the contribution of the Rzeszow party organization in implementing the program adopted by the previous conference and the 9th Extraordinary Party Congress and in overcoming the crisis in various areas of our lives. He spoke positively of the work of the conference's delegates, who proved that they are the guarantee for the congress's resolutions, lest there be any deviations from the marxist-leninist principles of party activity. The course of the tasks implementation up until now and the conference's results prove that these principles have been complied with by the Rzeszow provincial party organization. The consolidation of its ties to the working class, the correct analysis of the situation, maturity in solving sociopolitical and economic problems and the realistic approach to past tasks are extraordinarily valuable in Rzeszow Province party activity.

The valuable and animated discussion proves that the Rzeszow provincial party organization will proceed consistently along the path charted out by the 9th Party Congress. The time separating us from the previous conference can be divided into 3 phases: the deepening crisis, the threat to our socialist state, and the phase of salvation, begun by the 9th Congress's decisions. The key date is 13 December 1981 - the phase of rebirth.

In discussing this final theme, the Central Committee secretary presented the party's general situation in the country against the backdrop of economic effects. He mentioned that the party had overcome its political and organizational crisis. It had achieved efficiency in its activities and a dominant position in the state and had seized the initiative both in the struggle against the political enemy at home and abroad and in extracting the Polish economy from the crisis. The present phase of this struggle can be characterized as a phase of national rebirth for socialism's positions and strengths. While developing this idea, J. Czyrek made reference to certain priorities in this struggle. To these belong, among other things: a renaissance of party strength and its leading role in society, winning the trust of the working class for the public authorities and a renaissance of the national economy, including the guarantee for the previous growth rate in production, especially for the domestic market and for export. An immeasurably important and pressing matter is also the solution to the problem of the public's survival and to the problem of increasing housing construction.

Viewed against these problems, the competent and complete implementation of economic reform and the timely completion of indispensable corrections to reform gain particular significance.

The restoration of the proper attitude towards socialism in the general civic consciousness is everyone's task. To attain this aim, it is necessary to utilize - in the form of examples of specific implementation - the rich and valuable program initiated by the 9th Party Congress for the reconstruction and democratization of community life. In this context, it is necessary to

regard the cooperation with allied parties, the problems of the regeneration of the unions' movement, the system of worker and territorial self-management and, especially, the immense role of the new Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth.

Comrade J. Czyrek next presented certain problems which resulted from recent foreign political activities. The ongoing national consolidation process and the growing industrial production are creating the conditions for achieving the rightful international position for Poland, her role and place in the socialist community of states and the protection of her multilateral national interests in international cooperation.

After comrade J. Czyrek's address, the conference adopted a resolution containing the activities program for the Rzeszow province party organization for the end of the current term. The proceedings were concluded with a singing of the "Internationale."

Description of the Discussion at the Conference

There is no room in the party for weak people!

In a discussion lasting many hours, all problems referring to the province's sociopolitical and economic life were touched upon in principle. Reference was made to the positive phenomena which were noted in the region during the past months. However, the stress was placed on everything which required improvement or more efficient and effective action and which was beneficial in the ongoing normalization and stabilization process.

Conference debate was dominated by the problems associated with the work of the party's provincial echelon and organization, their role and place in society, their influence on the nonparty people and their ideological and organizational consolidation.

It was stated that during the last year, the party provincial organization, numerically very modest, to be sure, closed its ranks. The POPs boldly took up more and more issues which bothered work teams and city, settlement and rural inhabitants. They attempted to influence the individual actions of their members and find a gradual solution to the issues brought up by working people. However, as comrade Jan Lysokowski announced, among other things, the dedications of the comrades also played a part in the struggle to implement resolutions and the program. There are too many indifferent people in the party's ranks who remain passive to what the party is doing or to what is going on in their environment. Everyone knows that meetings still go on where no one cares to speak or disclose publicly their views. It is necessary to include those comrades in the current of party activities; they should clearly make known their further participation in the POP. It is necessary to eliminate the attitude of "an eight-hour party affiliation"; a comrade is a comrade always and everywhere - at the plant and at home and in the family. These duties need to be demonstrated more forcefully in the instruction conducted by the POP; they should be taken into account in the

activity of the party control commission. Comrade Julian Krochmal, among other things, focused his attention on this issue.

We will not win people to the party's politics or to her program or ideas solely with curious press publications or interesting TV broadcasts. Comrade Ryszard Kielb emphasized that nothing will replace the spoken word in direct conversation and contacts by party activists and members of her ranks with their working comrades. Not by teaching, but by objective argument can we win the public's consciousness. Constant dialogue with the nonparty individual demands, among other things, the incessant growth of political knowledge, familiarity with the principles of marxism-leninism and the resolutions and decisions of the party echelon. Particularly, the dissemination of ideological learning and experiences from the Polish and international history of the workers' movement is today a profound task of the party's education system.

Stanislaw Boryczko stated that if the party wants to lead the people, then the decisions of the 9th Party Congress have to find their reflection in the work of every echelon and organization in every respect, and in the activity of the administrative links of the state and economy. Without interruption, they must listen carefully to workers teams and to city and rural inhabitants, and then quickly react to the submitted proposals and demands. Comrade Boleslaw Kosiorowski indicated that an indispensable matter in connection with this is the completion of an efficient control system for the implementation of suggestions especially directed to the provincial staff institution. Comrade Ryszard Fus implied that it is proper to utilize positively the experience of the Party Regional Control Center to achieve this goal.

Creating a Front of National Understanding

Issues referring to the role of party members in activities serving the formation of an extensive front of national understanding took up considerable space in the conference debate. The main issue is the winning over the younger generation for the idea of understanding and corresponsibility for the losses of the socialist fatherland.

The Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth is creating such an area of dialogue and an extension of the social base for the government. Ryszard Kielb emphasized that this movement employs almost 4,000 workers in the province, dedicated to our country. We must not allow in any way that this movement becomes only a formality or a facade. The cells of the Patriotic Movement cannot, as is sometimes the case, substitute for the individual efforts of the representative administration. Their task is, however, to publicly control and evaluate how these institutions execute their lawful obligations.

The discussion participant repeatedly referred to the role of party organizations in forming responsible, civic and active attitudes in young workers and farmers, in pupils and students. In this context, the tasks of POP schooling and educational instruction were especially stressed. As comrade Eugeniusz Machowski stated, a number of officials of our schools and colleges still restrict their efforts totally to instructional efforts, forgetting their

educational duties weighing down upon them. We must draw the proper proposals from this in choosing our training cadres. A systematic evaluation of the ideal attitudes of teachers is indispensable; this work is forever ongoing in this endeavor.

Speaking on other problems of the Rzeszow academic community, reference was made to the need to state precisely and clearly the direction of further development, how integration and more extensive association between them and scientific research and the region's economic needs can be affected. Comrade Kazimierz Oczen also referred to these issues in his speech.

The Party's Credibility is Tied to the Conduct of Economic Reform

There was no shortage of speakers in this multifarious debate who raised precisely economic issues concerning the region's industrial and agricultural situation. Henryk Ficek, provincial administrative head, defined the basic provisions of the provincial social-economic plan. The main activities are moving in the direction of creating conditions for the gradual solution of food problems, the development of apartment construction and health, educational, cultural and commercial infrastructures.

The delegates emphasized especially the responsibility of party plant organizations for the crucial issue of the day - the proper introduction of economic reform in the individual enterprises and factories. Comrades Jerzy Balda, Stanislaw Boryczko, Jerzy Szeliga and Antoni Drozd spoke of this, among other things. They stressed emphatically that the party's credibility is also inherent in reform. Such responsibility is no less significant to party members, who undertake these actions, professional unions and the newly reactivated workers' self-management.

Operating according to new principles, the enterprises cannot forget their responsibilities to the housing situation of the workers, even if only in the sphere of cultural or recreational-sport activity. Comrade Tadeusz Karakula stated that they must assist the settlement of local needs, e.g., in the field of the service base in health, schooling, etc. We should promote plant initiatives for the development of single-family home construction. Jerzy Balda spoke of the need to remove the formal, legal and bureaucratic barriers with which small housing coops are struggling.

Comrade Antoni Szybist referred to the enormous reserves inherent in our agriculture. They result from the failures and neglect in the scope of land reclamation, low rural culture and the archaic agrarian structure. A stable policy towards the countryside and the consistent implementation of decisions from the last joint plenum of the party's CC and Supreme Committee of the United Peasants' Party are necessary to promote stepped-up production and Rzeszow's agriculture.

Agriculture from Provincial-Economic Perspectives

Warsaw CHLOPSKA DROGA in Polish 16 Feb 83 p 3

/Article by M. Kluczek/

/Text/ We read in the report on the implementation of activities program for the Rzeszow provincial party organization for the years 1981-82: "The mobilization of the agricultural sector to implement economic tasks was hindered by a disadvantageous sociopolitical atmosphere, the lack of trust in the provisions of a common agricultural policy on the part of the party and United Peasants' Party and numerous trouble arising from the crisis situation in the economy and from the shortage of the basic resources for production. Unfavorable weather conditions also had considerable influence on acquired results in our agriculture."

The Party Provincial Reports Conference met in Rzeszow on 4 February. Two hundred forty-five delegates, representatives from various strata and proxies of the almost 38,000-member party organization formulated the tasks for party echelons and members of the organizations during the long discussion.

It is not difficult to guess at the various topics discussed. Having begun with the tasks of ideological work, they moved through cadre policy to the region's economic problems - all issues still very important today. Among the economic problems, many discussants spoke about agriculture and the problems it has to contend with. This should not be spectacular; after all, Rzeszow is an agricultural province. In the meantime, emphasis on consumer production is notably lacking. One should not look for the reasons for this in another situation of the "sociopolitical atmosphere", or "a lack of trust" or even in "unfavorable weather conditions."

Percentages and averages do not interest the farmer, but the chance to buy real goods does. This was according to comrade Wladyslaw Mytych, president of the Village Cooperative in Kolbuszowa.

The cited percentages and averages do not show a terrible picture of Rzeszow agriculture. Evidence of this was cited in the initial report prepared at the conference. To be sure, the fact was noted here that 1900 hectares of earth will remain, as before, agriculturally neglected, that the acidification of stumps is growing and the reason for this phenomenon is the inadequate level of lime and fertilizer. The Party Plans and Elections Conference of June 1981 made deliveries of lime fertilizer in the amount of 100-120,000 tons annually on paper. In the meantime, only 60,000 tons made it to the fields in 1982. Reduced deliveries of mineral fertilizers permitted the application of barely 147 kilograms of fertilizer per hectare, while the plan had forecasted 170 kilograms of NPK fertilizer per hectare.

One can also inquire of the report about the shortages in the provision of seeds for fodder crops which can lead to an unfavorable level in the number of stock animals. There was, however, no shortage of optimistic emphasis: the

tilled area of sugar beets was increased to almost 330 hectares in comparison to last year, the growth of stock in pigs was 17.2 percent, the annual plan for the purchase of cattle was executed to 162 percent, 2,600 hectares of arable land for agriculture was reclaimed and 13 kilometers of river were controlled, water works were built in 9 localities and 22 are being built....

In summation, there are still many problems, but there is also something of which to be proud. Of course, everything is going to be in averages and percentages; how else can one act with a report? During the conference, there was already talk of very specific matters, close to the hearts of rural inhabitants- namely, why the region's reality, described by the participants, deviated somewhat from the contents of the report.

Antoni Szybist, a farmer from the village of Solina and deputy member of the Central Committee, spoke about agriculture.

"We can be self-sufficient in the production of foodstuffs, but the farmer needs the help of industry and science. Otherwise our agriculture will remain as before - not completely utilized.

"There is also a need to set realistic purchase prices. A price of 1400 zlotys for a quintal of grain does not bring about a growth in its production, but grain is, after all, bread and fodder. Because of the prices, animal husbandry has also declined, but not only....You know, the fodder base declined, though the answer to this is simple. What would be the problem if every farm could plant at least one acre of corn? Let us cultivate fodder, the yield of which is double in comparison to grain.

"We have the largest and most modern sugar plant in Ropczyce. We deliver raw materials to it from 9 other provinces, even from the province of Opol and Lubel. Our planters sow the fields with only 3,500 hectares of sugar beets, while there are those villages where beets are cultivated only one hectare.

"We need to popularize certain types of cultivation. Scientists should help in this because they are still too far removed from the economy and its problems."

Wladyslaw Mytych, president of the Kolbuszowa Village Cooperative and member of the party provincial committee executive, spoke about commerce:

"Pricing, as a way of combating inflation based on intelligent and clear principles, is disapprovingly viewed by the public. Commerce has always found itself at the bar of public criticism. In the meantime, we have the chance to improve our consumer market. Industry is not promising us to supply the village and agriculture better. This encourages farmer dissatisfaction because industry not only wants to produce the goods, but to purchase them as well. We are powerless in this situation; but despite all this, we are creating the exact kind of climate for a worker-peasant alliance.

"At every meeting up until now I have been raising the question of supplying Kolbuszowa with water, to no avail. Water is the basis for life and production; we should, therefore, regard this matter as a priority."

Wladyslaw Zielinski, director of the Hortex Vegetable Preserves Plant in Lezajsk, spoke about processing:

"Our plant was built by foreign contract and cost 1.5 billion zlotys. After 3 years of operation, I have to announce that the decision to build was sound. We have paid completely the extended credit with production. Such a plant is suitable to our region because of soil and climatic conditions, which favor the production of vegetable preserves - we do not have to convince anyone of this. It is enough to say that our plant bought up the entire region's quantity of apples last year, processing 25,000 tons of these over a planned 14,000 tons.

"I would also like to think about the demand to rebuild our plants and - a matter which should not be delayed - the construction completion of the waste treatment facility in Lezajsk, begun in 1979."

During a break in the proceedings, I spoke with conference farmers, Jozef Kubik from the village of Otalez, Ignac Bykowski from Nawsia, Benedykt Borowiec from Bork Stary, Deominik Opatrz from Trzebowisko and Antoni Szybist from Sonin. They spoke about issues directly affecting their villages, about SKRs, which destroyed the harvesting and they are now ridding themselves of it. They are also worried about who will dispose of the Agricultural Development Fund, the shortage of help from the agricultural service sector and, above all, prices and supplies.

Benedykt Borowiec stated: "Our legs and hands are suffered when the director of Central Seed informed us at a meeting that 1500 tons of sowing grain were returned from the village cooperative for meal.

"Why didn't the farmers simply repurchase it? Because the price quoted was rather too high - even in comparison to the price of consumer seed.

"Last year I sold 4 bulls; so what! The money is still in my cash box today. Why should I carry it around with me when there is nothing for me to buy?" said Jozef Kubik. They have always said that agriculture would lag behind industry and what happened? Every agricultural problem, either specific or general, found its reflection in the documents worked out at the conference, in the program resolutions emphasizing the tasks of the party provincial organization for the second half of the term.

Will this change anything? Will the proposals and tasks advanced during the conference hit their mark?

The farmers told me: "Everything, of course, will not be settled, but after such conferences, something always happens. Hopefully after this one, a lot will happen."

PROVINCIAL PARTY ACTIVITIES NOTED

Kalisz Province Plenum

Poznan GAZETA POZNANSKA in Polish 25 Jan 83 p 1

[Article by (men)]

[Text] Analyzing the progress of the reporting campaign in Kalisz Voivodship, party organizations at yesterday's PZPR Voivodship Committee meeting deliberating under the leadership of Central Committee member and Voivodship Committee First Secretary Jan Janicki, I would like to emphasize, among other things, a definite increase in party cell activism, and a progressive restoration of public confidence. The continuation of this positive tendency should be the subject of concern in the second half of the current campaign.

The Voivodship Committee Executive Board information presented by the Voivodship Committee secretary, Jacek Ratajczak, underlined that at Kalisz Voivodship reporting meetings and conferences the attention of party members was focused, among other things, upon matters pertaining to the entire party, as well as to local, district, economic management, and agricultural issues. This indicates that party members perceive the key to normalization of life to be in the resolution of these problems, and in the actual achievement of adopted party tasks.

In the resolution passed, the plenum adopted materials for a Kalisz Voivodship party organization reporting conference, supplementing them with additional proposals and demands resulting from the discussion. They also accepted the 5 February 1983 deadline.

Secretary Jacek Ratajczak Speaks Out

Poznan GAZETA POZNANSKA in Polish 4 Feb 83 p 3

[Interview by Kazimierz Marcinkowski]

[Text] [Question] During the voivodship reports conference which will take place in Kalisz on 5 February, the PZPR Voivodship Committee will give an account of its activities during the Ninth Extraordinary Congress to the lower level party cell trustees. What causes and directions of action or objectives can be recognized as representing the leading [party] line, and the subject of particular attention of voivodship echelons currently and perhaps for the future?

[Answer] The basic organizations constitute the backbone of the leninist-type party. Their party life proceeds in a collective manner. We have come to the realization that systematic work by the basic party organizations and departmental party organization echelons, and close contact with them on a daily basis, while implementing diverse party tasks represents the shortest and the surest path to increased party activity efficiency.

[Question] This matter was profoundly dealt with in the discussions, even before the Ninth Congress.

[Answer] Yes, regarding the issue of increasing the role of the basic party organizations, much attention was focused on it during the party reports-electoral campaign of 1981, as well as at the congress itself. At the time, it was postulated that this task should be submitted to fundamental reevaluation and be redirected toward wide-ranging and actual contact of the authorities and party echelons with the masses. Attention was also focused on the necessity for improvement in the information system, and in the openness of party life. These issues also found reflection in the materials and resolutions of our voivodship reports-electoral conference.

[Question] The independence of the basic organizations was not and is not today an easy task. We remember, after all, the strong and frankly destructive influence of external elements to which they were exposed less than two years ago. Each example of voivodship echelon assistance was all the more significant in these cases....

[Answer] Even before the reports-electoral conference, Voivodship Committee political workers transferred to basic organizations in manufacturing enterprises and other larger work centers in the voivodship. The consequences of this decision were to become evident shortly, during the initial social unrest of July 1980. Did our voivodship committee comrades, who recognized the workers problems and who became entrenched in their party organizations, pass this difficult test successfully? They were able to go to the people and talk to them. They were not rejected, this was verified in party elections, after all, the most democratic imaginable. The outright elimination of the party apparatus did not take place here as it did on such a scale elsewhere. A comparatively large number of them, one-fourth, were elected to the Voivodship Committee. They managed to prove themselves before their electorate, and convince them that they represented the electorate's interests. This ability to work among and for the people is today considered the fundamental criterion in the appraisal of our voivodship and basic level echelon workers and activists.

[Question] There also appeared at this time a new form of assistance for organizations, and also for first-level echelon organizations, that is district centers for party activity. Besides, this fact was perceived in different ways. How is the establishment of the ROPP [Regional Party Activity Organization] viewed today?

[Answer] We realized quite early that with 56 party organizations existing within the voivodship, we would not be in the position to maintain constant contact with them, especially to guarantee the proper flow of information from the higher levels to the lower ones and vice versa. Thus, even before the

establishment of the ROPPs, we began to work in the system of nine party districts with seats in former city districts. Thus, the formal establishment of the ROPPs essentially constituted the sanctioning of an already-existing state of affairs. From a varied perspective, it is possible to determine that the hitherto-existing activity of district centers is clearly manifested in their carrying out of supervisory, information, and transmitting functions; however, greater pressure will have to be exerted upon the systematic schooling and instructional work of the POPs and basic echelons. Obviously, it does not concern the substitution or the replacement of basic echelons and POPs in the fulfillment of their permanent tasks, but rather assistance in their accomplishment of these tasks.

[Question] Wanting to effectively aid the echelons and basic organizations, it is first necessary to be well aware of the attitudes, expectations, and problems of the areas in which they function. Beginning with Voivodship Committee secretaries, does the Voivodship Committee and its executive cells recognize them?

[Answer] I have already spoken about the statutory union of Voivodship Committee political workers with the parent POP in the larger enterprises. The recognition of problems on a larger scale is carried out by travelling Voivodship Committee secretariat sessions, above all in manufacturing firms. They are initiated through a joint session with the factory committee executive board. Then meetings of all POPs take place, at which time the given topic is discussed and once again a session of the factory committee executive board takes place together with the Voivodship Committee secretariat in order to work out proposals and resolutions. We have come to the conclusion that people value greatly this type of party activity, the ability to meet with the Voivodship Committee secretary for a candid and unrestricted exchange of views. We in turn being better aware of the surrounding area and its party organization can properly undertake discussions, and foresee their consequences. We can also initiate immediate action in the resolution of many issues, essential for factories and institutes as well as for cells. Therefore, this form of party work should be accepted as an obligatory principle in party committee activities and in those of their statutory organs in all voivodship areas.

[Question] How much influence have these and other initiatives had upon increasing activity and upon the offensive of party activity in Kalisz in the estimation of the voivodship reports conference? With what modifications does the party voivodship organization approach the meeting in comparison with the status of the reports-electoral conference on this day?

[Answer] The modifications are quite significant in relation to June 1981, the voivodship party organization decreased by approximately 9,000 members. This is a result, above all, of the deletion of members and candidates, the result of the removal from the ranks by the organizations and party echelons of persons of uncertain and passive views, or those who betrayed our party's obligatory principles. The decisions undertaken concerning the removal preceded individual discussion and evaluation of PZPR members' attitudes being carried out by the POP. Here I would like to emphasize that those POPs which undertook these discussions and evaluations as recently as the second half of 1981 when

many comrades believed that the conditions were unsuitable, today are the most consolidated and in the most advantageous position.

[Question] Is this likewise confirmed by the admission of new members and candidates to the party?

[Answer] Yes. During the reports period, our POPs admitted 195 individuals, 45 of which were admitted during the reports campaign itself. The total stands at 111 workers, young people as a rule. Of course, these are no longer the former "mass" admissions. Admission is now preceded by profound initial discussions, as we desire to acquaint ourselves with the motives and the maturity of the decision involved in admission to the party. We attach great importance to future work with the candidates. The POPs and echelons must provide the appropriate schooling, guarantee them information concerning POP life, and about that of the entire party. Above all, it must reflect upon the assignment of reasonable individual tasks to the candidates. In other words, the matter cannot end at the time when the POP votes down the decision on admission, rather it is from this moment that it begins. There is much discussion concerning the changes in party make-up, I will add that during the reports stage, a distinct downturn was observed in the decline of PZPR ranks in our voivodship. I see two reasons for this: the stabilization of the sociopolitical situation in the nation, and the already-mentioned tightening of bonds of echelon leadership with the POPs and party membership.

[Question] To what degree have the positive tendencies which have appeared in the party of late influenced the reports campaign, and how do you evaluate its progress?

[Answer] The reports campaign assumptions described in Politburo guidelines were achieved in accordance with the party Voivodship Committee. The reports campaign on the basic level echelons and in factory committees were most highly evaluated. Conferences were well attended, proceeded with businesslike and frank discussion, and above all, they took up the discussion of their own problems within the context of the improvement of party schooling, cooperation with youth organizations, and the accomplishment of statutory obligations by each member. Questions connected with the reactivation of self-management and the establishment of union cells were widely discussed. Much time was devoted to factory economic reform matters. Against this background their own weaknesses were pointed out, and valuable conclusions were drawn. Perhaps among discussion participants there were too few ranking party members not fulfilling party functions, particularly workers. The campaign consists of 1230 conclusions, of which 1025 will be fulfilled by local, municipal, and gmina authorities, whereas the remaining ones will be considered in the realm of the voivodship and central authorities. Up to this point, 430 have been considered and responded to.

[Question] Is the progress and accomplishment of the reports campaign also considered to be the result of its correct preparation?

[Answer] Words of appreciation belong to workers, activists, POP and basic echelon secretaries, who self-sacrificingly undertook party work during this time. It is worthwhile to remember the previous reports-electoral campaign so as to realize the totality of the changes taking place in our party. In the

present campaign in comparison, emotion has been replaced by political maturity, negation has been replaced by constructive proposals for the solution of many issues which have been raised. In general, the campaign brought about the intensification of beneficial processes in our voivodship party organization, and above all the activation and greater independence of basic level organizations, whose problems will continue to be determined by a leading thematic process which we plan to accomplish.

[Interviewer] We thank you for the interview.

Kalisz Reports-Programs Conference

Poznan GAZETA POZNANSKA in Polish 7 Feb 83 pp 1,3

[Article by Mirosław Idziorek, Zbigniew Menes, Janusz Nowicki]

[Text] The PZPR Voivodship Reports-Programs Conference deliberated in Kalisz on 5 February. At the halfway point, an evaluation of the activity by voivodship party echelons since the end of the reports-programs conference was accomplished, and tasks for the second part of the term were defined. Participating in the debates were 304 delegates, representing over 49,000 party members and candidates.

Waldemar Swirgon, Central Committee secretary; Jerzy Wojtecki, minister of agriculture; Zygmunt Rybicki, undersecretary of state in the Office of the Council of Ministers, were among those who participated in the conference chaired by Central Committee member and Voivodship Committee First Secretary Jan Janicki. The representatives of fraternal political parties, youth and social organizations were also present.

Following the greeting of delegates, guests, and the appointment of the Resolutions and Proposals Commission, the PZPR Kalisz Voivodship Committee first secretary, Jan Janicki, presented a report introduced into the discussion in the name of the Voivodship Committee Executive Board (we are presenting the discussion of the report separately).

Subsequently, Władysław Turek, the Voivodship Party Control Commission [WKKP] representative took the floor. Speaking about WKKP activity, he stressed that one of the most important issues in voivodship and regional KKP [National Commission] activity is party jurisdiction, applied not only by supervisory commissions but above all by the POPs. They know their members best, have the best understanding, and can undertake the most appropriate proposals. The speaker emphasized the necessity for the fuller inclusion of the POPs into jurisdictional activity.

In former times, the WKKP was faced with difficult and responsible tasks. In accordance with the resolutions of the Ninth Congress, and the Voivodship Reports-Electoral Conference, it [WKKP] examined all the accusations placed before the party leadership cadre. Although these activities were accompanied by a slander campaign against the entire party activist structure unleashed by political opponents, the matter was examined in an impartial and factual

manner, and all questions were answered. In spite of the magnitude of the task, the WKKP reacted to all, even to anonymous signals involving economic offenses, careless management, poor public relations, and violation of the PZPR statute concerning unsuitable moral and ideological-political attitudes. During the one-and-a-half-year campaign, the WKKP received 151 reports from supervisory and prosecuting organs concerning the violation of regulations, the transgression of authority, and taking advantage of one's personal position for the achievement of material benefits. As a result of their investigation, 22 persons were expelled from the party, 30 were subjected to party disciplinary action, and 57 received warnings. Moreover, during the reports term, voivodship and regional KKP's jointly investigated 610 matters concerning those party members against whom accusations had been made concerning the violation of organizational discipline and PZPR unity, as well as glaring neglect of party obligations. Following their thorough examination, a decision was undertaken regarding the expulsion of 25 party members, and in 17 cases party disciplinary action was exercised.

In turn, Voivodship Inspection Commission activity was presented by its chairman, Roman Witkowski. In his statement, he stressed that party activity must be closely tied with an increase in intraparty discipline. Therefore party dues, records, reports, working plans, etc. cannot under any circumstance be considered purely official matters. He also called attention to the need for an improvement in letters institutes, and for peoples' grievances and proposals. In party work, signals from the populace will constitute one of the principal sources of information concerning public attitudes. In 1982, 596 letters were sent to the voivodship committee, and 1003 were reported orally. The majority concerned the difficult housing situation, and matters connected with the functioning of state administrative offices.

Twenty-six individuals took part in the discussion, including PZPR Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon, whose speech we are including. Furthermore, 15 comrades filed their opinions in the conference minutes.

The resolution passed, and presented by the presiding chairman of the Resolutions and Proposals Commission, Henryk Kostrzewa, represents the most important tasks and objectives which will assist the party in Kalisz in the near future. The document emphasizes that the party program is being accomplished in a consistent manner by the PZPR Ninth Extraordinary Congress.

Krosno Plenum on Party Assessment

Rzeszow NOWINY in Polish 29-30 Jan 83 pp 1,2

[Article by (b)]

[Text] The reports campaign in organizations, as well as in factory, gmina, municipal-gmina, and municipal Krosno Voivodship party echelons is nearing the end. A penetrating evaluation of programs of activity as defined at 1981 meetings and local reports-electoral conferences was achieved during the course of the campaign. A supplementary program of activity was adopted for the second half of the current leadership's term of office following a many-sided analysis of proposals, opinions, comments, and postulates.

Preparations for the PZPR voivodship reports conference which will begin deliberations in the second week of February 1983 are far advanced in the entire sub-Carpathian region. A report of voivodship party organization activities since 17 June 1981, which have undergone profound analysis and evaluation, represents the basic theme of the PZPR Voivodship Committee plenary session held in Krosno on 28 January 1983. The course of the debates was directed by Henryk Wojtal, PZPR Voivodship Committee first secretary. Col Zygmunt Klimaszewski, commissioner and KOK plenipotentiary, and Jan Idec, the Krosno deputy governor also participated.

The reports materials presented in its entirety to voivodship echelon members by PZPR voivodship secretaries, Ryszard Staczek and Stanislaw Rocznik, summarized and evaluated the achievements and activities of the voivodship party organization in the accomplishment of tasks resulting from the PZPR Fourth Voivodship Reports-Electoral Conference and the Ninth Extraordinary Party Congress resolution. It contained an evaluation of the efforts undertaken by the Voivodship Committee, its subordinate echelons, and party organizations in connection with the implementation of martial law, and also the current socio-political and economic situation in the region.

The major reports material theses worked out in the large activist groups, and under joint consultation with many areas of the sub-Carpathian region, concern achievements in the political-organizational activity of the voivodship organization, in the ideological-educational activity, in the establishment of leninist party life precepts, and also the function of the cells of a socialist democracy, as well as party activities in the socioeconomic realm.

The Voivodship Committee plenum approved a report on the Krosno Voivodship party organization activity for the period beginning with 17 June 1981. In the adopted resolution, they defined the principal direction of undertakings and activities for the guaranteed fulfillment of resolutions, proposals, and meetings and reports conferences in the entire province. The resolution also emphasized the fact that the upcoming voivodship conference will represent a significant and notable event in the life of the entire voivodship organization, which currently includes over 25,000 members concentrated in 205 groups, 349 OOPs, 940 POPs, 40 KZs, 30 KGs, 8 KMGs, and 3 KMs of the PZPR.

The plenum dismissed Jan Grabon from Gorki and Adam Bugiel from Krosno from its organizational department. Voivodship Committee members appointed were Zygmunt Berdysz, PGNik worker in Sanok; Marian Dabrowski, activist from Konancza; Stanislaw Fedysiow, from Dukla; Michalina Krukar, from Posada Gorna; Zdzislaw Michnik, director of the Bieszczady Voivodship Tourist Enterprise in Lesko; and Janusz Panas, from Jedlicze. The following were appointed voivodship committee deputy members: Adam Gorka, from Krosno; Ryszard Kot, from the Vitropol Krosno Glass Plant [KHS]; Col Wladyslaw Kursepa, chief of the WSzW [Voivodship Military Headquarters] in Krosno; Karol Paraniak, from Lutowska; Jozef Pelc, chairman of the ZW ZBoWiD [Voivodship Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy]; Marek Smolinski, scoutmaster of the ZHP [Polish Scouts Union]; Jozef Tofilski, education and upbringing official; Marian Walczak, director of the voivodship political-agricultural department; and Edward Zmigrodzki, Jaslo general public prosecutor. Changes were also carried out in the Voivodship Committee Issues Commission.

Information was presented on the changes in the make-up of the delegates at the Fourth Voivodship Committee Reports-Electoral Conference. Out of 302 delegates, 37 persons lost their mandates.

Krosno Organizational Reports Campaign

Rzeszow NOWINY in Polish 2 Feb 83 pp 1,2

[Article by (b)]

[Text] The reports campaign reached its end in the departmental organizations, and basic level echelons in the entire Krosno Voivodship. Preparatory work is continuing during the halfway mark of the leadership's term of office, for the PZPR Voivodship Committee Reports Conference, which is scheduled to begin deliberations at the beginning of the second week of the current month. The achievements in organizational and ideological-political activity, based upon the leninist precepts of life, and in the realm of party economic direction are also accompanied by certain shortcomings and failings. They are illustrated through numerous proposals, postulates, complaints, and opinions expressed during the course of the campaign in the party echelons and organizations.

The subsequent stage of preparations for the PZPR Voivodship Reports Conference was initiated by meetings of delegates and consultations concerning the reports-programs materials in the sub-Carpathian region. The cycle of discussions, and the exchange of views on the subject of work achievements and shortcomings were begun yesterday in Jaslo and Brzozow. In Brzozow, the first-level secretaries, the voivodship party echelon and leadership representatives together with 21 delegates discussed the many issues and problems of the area. Henryk Wojtal, PZPR Krosno Voivodship Committee first secretary; Col Zygmunt Klimaszewski, commissioner and KOK plenipotentiary; and Jan Idec, the Krosno deputy governor all participated in the meeting.

During the course of a discussion lasting several hours, 11 comrades took the floor, and departed from the principal opinions of the voivodship party organization's statement encompassing all the problems and achievements, and stressed the political-organizational, and ideological strengthening of the PZPR, the revitalization of its authority and its leading role in the area. It was emphasized, however, that this is a continuous process which necessitates the dedication of much attention, whereas the activity of the organization and the echelon must characterize actuality and consistency in the achievement of programs, and the settlement of significant human concerns and problems. That which was stressed repeatedly and included in this area, concerned the problem of the adequate supply of construction materials and production materials for the agricultural sector, as well as the complete exploitation of initiative and collective undertakings by the residents of numerous localities. They themselves solve the important problems by constructing roads, schools, schoolmasters' residences, health care facilities, cultural centers, a system of water mains, and gas plants, etc. These valuable collective initiatives must be supported and developed.

Similar meetings of delegates will be held in the near future in the remaining areas of the voivodship: in Krosno, Sanok, Lesko, and Ustrzyki Dolne.

Krosno Reports-Programs Conference Consultations

Rzeszow NOWINY in Polish 5-6 Feb 83 pp 1,2

[Article by (b)]

[Text] An exchange of views and discussion of matters of vital interest to each area was organized in the six regions of the voivodship, during the series of delegate meetings of the PZPR Voivodship Reports Conference in Krosno. Consultations were also carried out concerning the most vital sociopolitical and economic problems of the sub-Carpathians. During the leadership's midterm in office, preparatory work for the voivodship conference with scheduled deliberations for 11 February 1983, yielded positive achievements. The reports campaign revealed that the area meetings which emphasized the achievements and accomplishments of the voivodship party organization in organizational-political, and ideological-educational activity, and the consolidation of leninist precepts of intraparty life, as well as party leadership and control of the economy were accompanied by certain shortcomings and failings. They found positive expression in discussions, numerous proposals, postulates, opinions, and comments by ranking party members.

Important human issues and problems concerning future socioeconomic development of the surrounding areas constituted the leading topic of the conference meetings and consultations in Brzozow, Jaslo, Sanok, Krosno, Lesko, and Ustrzyki Dolne. The 226 delegates participating in the Fourth PZPR Voivodship Reports-Electoral Conference in Krosno which took place in June 1981, had an opportunity to present their evaluations and opinions concerning fundamental reports materials, on the program of tasks for the near future, as well as on essential issues concerning individual centers. Meetings organized for 4 February in Lesko, and Ustrzyki Dolne in which Bieszczady region delegates and first-level echelon secretaries took part, also included participation by members of the voivodship echelon administration, by Henryk Wojtal, PZPR Krosno Voivodship Committee first secretary; Col Zygmunt Klimaszewski, commissioner and KOK plenipotentiary; the representatives of the Krosno Voivodship administration; Tadeusz Kruk, the Krosno governor; and the representatives of economic bureaus and entities.

In general, the appraisals emphasized the political, organizational, and ideological consolidation of the PZPR, the restoration of its authority and leading role in the areas. It was stressed that these fundamental qualitative modifications, however, constitute a continuous process, therefore a dozen or so comrades emphasized the need for the realization of undertakings, scrupulous party reckoning of members with the carrying out of resolutions and programs of activity, the settlement of the public's problems, issues and complaints. The necessity for the improvement of immediate party activities in the area of information dissemination and of its entire ideological-educational activity, and the organizational consolidation of many numerically small rural POPs was stipulated. Bieszczady area centers are calling for assistance and support in the solution of capital expenditure issues in the construction of housing.

roads, educational establishments, cultural centers, the improvement of transportation, and the priority treatment of tourism as one of the fundamental branches of the economy.

The meetings and consultations represented a good method for the confrontation of party appraisals with the opinions of members of the voivodship party organization. The proposals and opinions expressed enrich the program of activity for the second half of the leadership's term of office.

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PROVINCIAL PARTY ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Wloclawek Province Party Plenum

Bydgoszcz GAZETA POMORSKA in Polish 31 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by: M. A. T.]

[Text] Tasks of the province party organizations for solving problems contained in letters, grievances and signals from the population were the subject of Saturday's plenary session of the PZPR Province Committee [KW] in Wloclawek.

In the deliberations, led by KW PZPR First Secretary Krystian Luczak, the following participated: CC PZPR Politburo member Albin Siwak; chief of the Bureau of Mail and Inspection, CC Col Marian Kot; president of the WK ZSL, Roman Pstrong; and chairman of the Province Committee of the Democratic Party [WK SD], Ryszard Tomczewski.

In the report of the KW Executive Board, delivered by first secretary Krystian Luczak, the enormous significance of a quick and effective response by all party cells to signs of injustice, formalism, or bureaucratism signalled in letters and interventions by the population was emphasized. A rapid elimination of these negative occurrences must be accompanied by every attempt to reach the sources of these occurrences. The first secretary of the KW pointed out that, besides--on the one hand--the organizational possibilities of meeting social needs, there are--on the other hand--subjective grounds, created by department, enterprise, and institutional administrations. The majority of grievances registered in the past year at the PZPR Province Committee support this basic fact. Ten percent of the complaints were able to be settled "off-hand." Comrade Krystian Luczak concretely defined the activities that will enable us to take precautions against neglecting social signals: periodic inspection of administrative units, carried out by active party members, and effective forms of work by the KW PZPR committee on issues of grievances, letters and interventions, among other actions. The activities of the basic party organization [POP] require more activity, especially in offices. The trade unions, which are forming, as well as the autonomous cells, have an important role to play. There can be no more important issue for active party members than the persistent concern for warnings, through the administrative-economic principles of social justice. This is an effective form of uniting the people in favor of the PZPR program.

The following spoke in the discussion: Henryk Czyzewski, chairman of the KW PZPR committee on issues of grievances, letters, and interventions; Jerzy Sliwka, first secretary of the PZPR Town Committee [KM] in Aleksandrow Kujawski; Wladyslaw Dolecki, mayor of Wloclawek; Antoni Lipka, farmer, Alicja Bienkowska, chairman of the ZW LKP; Jan Witczak, forman at celuloza; Wacław Hajek, parttime KW PSPR instructor; Stefan Koprowski, vice-chairman of the Provincial Union of Agricultural cooperatives [WZSR]; Stanisława Antoszevska, alternate member of the CC; first secretary of the KMG in Luchow, Jozef Sidwa; Wiesław Piwczynski, teacher from the gmina of Skeps; Eugeniusz Kaczmarek, chairman of the Province Union of Housing cooperatives; Jerzy Bialkowski, chairman of the KW group for issues of letters, grievances and interventions; Tadeusz Gembicki, voivode of Wloclawek; Wiesław Wojciechowski, KMG first secretary in Konecek; and Michael Szadowski, first secretary of the KM PZPR in Ciechocinek.

Alarming instances of the neglect of social needs were pointed out. Proof that departments and institutions ignored procedures of resolving citizens' grievances, among other things, was shown. Most of the issues concerned apartment construction, which is the most important problem of all those pouring in from the people in Wloclawek Province. Greater control of cells responsible for this sphere of activity was suggested. Substantial progress in the improvement of response methods to the population's interventions, thanks to which PZPR cells can more and more discharge their true function of inspiration and control, and not that of replacing competent directors of institutions and enterprises, was noted at the same time.

At the closing of this portion of the deliberations, Albin Siwak, CC Politburo member, took the floor and stressed--among other things--that the interpretation of the effectiveness of the party's activities in resolving social problems are not proportional indications, but confirmations by the people in their belief that none of the party members are indifferent to manifestations of social injustice. Stressing examples of good work of this dimension in Wloclawek, he suggested the initiation of further undertakings contributing to the growth of trust on the part of society.

The Province Committee next took up the resolution defining the tasks in the area of procedure and means of resolving problems broached in letters, grievances, and signals from the population. It was also agreed by previous approval of materials, to assemble the PZPR province reports-programs conference on the 12th of this month.

Torun Province Party Status

Bydgoszcz GAZETA POMORSKA in Polish 31 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by: Ryszard Buczek]

[Text] Today, the PZPR Province Reports-Programs Conference will close the programs campaign in the party organizations of Torun province. One of the most important currents in this campaign was the assessment of the state of the party,

as well as of the possibilities for effective activities by the party in places of employment and in working class environments. These issues were also the object of editorial discussion, in which party members from places of employment in Torun Province took part.

The following participated in the discussion: Boleslaw Dabrowski, appointments secretary, member of the Executive Board of the PZPR Works' Committee at Stomilo in Grudziadz; Leon Krysinski, PZPR Province Committee secretary in Torun; Ludwik Plocki, director of quality control and first secretary of the branch party organization [OOP] at Ursus in Chelmn; Sylvester Plociennik, first secretary of the CC PZPR in Polchem [Torun Inorganic Industry Works]; Jan Siemiatkowski, worker at the Pomorsk Foundry and Enamel Works, plant number 3 in Wabrzez; and Mieczyslaw Wroblewski, worker, secretary of the party Works' Committee [KZ] in the Chelmsa Sugar Factory. The following took part in the discussion on behalf of the editorial office: Zefiryn Jedrzynski, editor-in-chief of the Newspaper, and Ryszard Buczek, editor.

Extensive excerpts from the discussion follow.

Question: Among other things, the Ninth Congress stated in a resolution: "We are in favor of an unequivocal strengthening of the worker's character of the PZPR in the ideological, programmatic, political, and organizational area." The worker's character in the PZPR stresses not only the name of the party, but also all of its documents. Let us respond to the questions: What have we already done and what do we intend to do, in places of employment, in strengthening the worker's part of the party, and is it already--at this moment--an agent for the political interest of workers in your plants?

S. Plociennik: Now and again faith decides, in its own tradition, on the character of factory party organizations and on its attitudes. The traditions of the first postwar years are still alive in our organization. I believe that we will preserve faith through quality which our comrades, who established the PPR cell in Polchem, created and handed down.

I find that we are preserving the worker's character of our organization. This is decided not only by worker membership, but by loyalty to workers' interests. Obviously, not only workers belong to our POP--there are many administrative workers who very often began working for us still before the war. At present, female workers make up one-third of our organization, and the same portion is made up of pensioners--also, quite often, female workers. Those working in production also always had a deciding voice in the leadership of our organization. They decided on the face of the organization and on the directions of its activities. In the last 2 years, they weakened the worker's character of the party. This was the result of a lack of struggle by the party with warnings of social injustice from all sides, and a lack of ideology on the part of party members. Now, the most important task is the rebuilding of strong labor self-government and trade unions. Genuine interests of the personnel

and the workers should be reflected in their work--and not only in the work of the POP. We believe that female workers should have an influence in both self-government and in the unions.

L. Plocki: The authority of each of its members and secretaries determines the authority of party organizations in plants. It is important, above all, that the organization be directed by people with the greatest influence among the personnel. It is extremely important to settle with the POP on accepted proposals and the self-assigned tasks. Until now, we cared too little for settling with the accepted duties. People observe particularly closely what kinds of tasks we assign ourselves and how we fulfill them, and comment on this.

It is essential that all important decisions, before they are made, be consulted upon by factory party organizations, so that they could bring in their remarks and later feel as coauthors of them. People then feel jointly responsible for these decisions. Consultations must be expanded.

The authority of the POP in a factory is also determined by whether or not its administration sets store by its decisions. If the management closely cooperates with the POP, if it consults with the POP on its plans, then this also raises the authority of the POP.

S. Plociennik: In the POP we must take care so that our relations with both workers and administration are identical. Obviously, it is easier to inspire and control the rank and file workers than the managers--at one time our activities were aimed only in the direction of the rank and file workers--but, so that the people respect us, we must demand the same from a manager as from a worker. A director and manager, just as a worker, have the same rights and obligations in the party.

Question: Through the Ninth Congress and subsequent CC plenary sessions, the party has a strategy of activities defined. However, not any less important is the outcome of the POP activities, and not only the taking up of those tasks arising from the resolutions of higher channels. Does your POP have a designated policy that takes into consideration the conditions of the plant and assumes all of the most important matters of the personnel?

L. Plocki: Of course, quite often our resolutions arise more from the tasks accepted by higher channels than from the concrete problems of our personnel; at times, even, they are written up before the meetings. We should avoid such a practice.

S. Plociennik: There is also, at times, a lack of awareness that the tasks assigned by, for example, provincial channels, concern the entire province party organization, but do not always have to be nor can be fulfilled by all the POP. As long as we succeed in attending to personnel matters, that is how long we have authority. The party organization in Polchem was never assessed badly because--through comrades from higher channels as well--it always concerned itself with plant and workers' issues.

J. Siemiatkowski: In such a plant as ours and, therefore, in all small plants, the party organization concerns itself with--above all--issues of working and workers' conditions. We are speaking here less about plant politics and more about how we are working and what is disturbing us. Our work is party work and so, directly, are our talks with comrades at work who know--after all--that we are party members. During recent years we were, in fact, less aggressive and less visible. We suffered the consequences of the crisis just as the entire party. However, the fact that in this period, only 2 people returned their party membership cards testifies to the deep-rootedness of our organization in the environment and to the durability of convictions.

In our organization, I believe that the crisis is already behind us. Once again, comrades are at meetings, speaking about all the matters that are preying on them, that are hurting the personnel, and they are devising solutions for them. I imagine that nonparty members also have faith in us. When we spoke at a meeting about the need for form trade unions at our plant, immediately on the next day nonparty people also came into the matter and, together, we formed an initiative group.

In our place, all discussions, all issues preying on people are transmitted to party meetings, and they define the directions of our work. We never write up resolutions before a meeting, but the discussion at the meeting, rather, creates the resolution.

M. Wroblewski: After the stagnation in our party work during the post-August period, the POP in the Chelmza Sugar Factory came back to life during the state of martial law. There are considerably less of us now; over 100 people left, but these were mainly people from the so-called recruitment. Putting our internal matters in order improved the atmosphere in the POP. At the meetings, people began to speak not only of production, of the market, but about all of the issues preying on them, and about ideological issues. We were through with the unfruitful discussions after which there would be no answer to our proposals. We began to employ a method of working out at every meeting the fulfillment of the proposals accepted earlier. We make sure that there are answers to proposals directed not only to management, but also outside the plant.

S. Plociennik: The old schemes still weigh heavily on us. An example of this is even the problem of ideological instruction. We still have not succeeded in finding an effective method for the participation of all party members in the political and ideological life. We still cannot achieve full cohesion of ideology and attitudes among the ideological party members.

The crisis in the party is still far from over. Proof of this is the fact that many PZPR members still "forget" what kinds of ideological attitudes bind them and do not care about the study of the ideological principles of our party. There are still setbacks and various types of defiance in the discussions at meetings. It is far from certain that party channels will reflect all of this that is preying upon party members, and which they consider most important.

An especially important issue is the maintenance of ties with the personnel. Someone, who advances and takes up work in, for example, a particular channel, is not concerned with how quickly he becomes detached from the reality of issues preying on the personnel and how quickly he loses contact with them. I experienced this once myself, even though I was KM secretary for barely half a year and even though I took great care to maintain ties with the working classes and with my comrades. Visits from the secretary and meetings with active members are not sufficient for the ties between the party channel and the POP to be genuine--one must simply be there nearly every day.

Also important are close ties between the POP and various plants. This does not mean some kind of standard framework, but a vital exchange of experiences and a discussion of our problems. Our POP has had very positive experiences for many years from such contacts with the POP at the Polish State Railways [PKP] Station. The sooner party organizations return to such contacts arising from needs--but not needs of management of one organization by another--the better it will be for the party.

M. Wroblewski: Such activities should facilitate the party channels chosen by us; after all, they are to serve the POP. It is bad that some of the comrades elected to municipal and province committees will not daily participate in the life of the parent [committee] and other POP organizations.

S. Plociennik: There are still weak party groups. In substance, POP executive boards--more or less a group of active members--gathered in plants. It is now essential to look after the revival of all POP as well as party groups.

B. Dabrowski: We spoke of the need to settle assumed tasks. People really do observe how well we fulfill our own resolutions but, above all, look at how their issues are taken up by central authorities, by the party and the government. They see, for example, the need to regulate goods, but they also see that this regulation is often irregularly accomplished. No one, then, burdens the POP at the plant with the blame for this, but the party in general and the administrative authorities. Our authority depends to a large degree, therefore, on the competence of administrative authorities and party channels. In the province, there are those things from regulation that aid us but, beyond regulation, the situation with supplies is worse than in other provinces.

S. Plociennik: Precisely, the party must oppose those things that some people can do yet others cannot, because they are acting exactly according to regulations. After all, the fact that there are sweets beyond the regulated volume in one province, means that someone broke the binding instructions. We should insist that our authorities do not follow such examples, but that they set an example of a fair distribution of goods and punish those who transgress the principles of justice. We still lack a uniform policy toward people who take the position...

B. Dabrowski: All transgressions of the principles of justice are immediately and broadly discussed--they interfere with our recovery of trust and they tie our hands. We must exact responsibility uniformly from everyone.

Question: A weakness of the party was, nevertheless, the fact that others evaluated it, but there was a lack of evaluations by comrades, evaluations of similar attitudes. Are there not still today too few such evaluations?

S. Plociennik: Yes, we should evaluate what we do and what we don't do in the plant, not only repeat continually: "They should," "They are not making for us," "They are not giving us." We should evaluate more often what we could do, and if we are not doing it--then, why.

S. Plocki: It must be remembered that today, as much as possible, POP meetings should be held with the participation of representatives of party and administrative municipal and province authorities. People do not wish to discuss only within their own circle. They wish to find out, directly from the representative of the authorities, what will be happening in the city and in the province, what they can expect. This is an essential condition for the democratization of our life.

J. Siemiatowski: It is just as important as being on guard, that POP secretaries, our representatives in the channels, transfer the problems higher, and that they demand that the authorities take a position on these problems. Also important is the continual expansion of active members in every POP. In the past year, it was a bad practice that the POP secretary himself tried to take part in everything that was happening at the plant and tried to look after an expedient involvement in everything. If we have a broad group of active members, which will understand the policy of the party, then we will be able to influence its fulfillment in the plant as well.

M. Wroblewski: The presense of representatives of the authorities among the workers is essential, but the arrival of the KW secretary or the governor at the plant cannot be an event within a special framework, or a showing of them in the production rooms. Their conversations with the workers will be genuine when the conversations are commonplace.

L. Krynski: Our comrades are touching upon unusually important issues. As KW secretary and delegate to the Ninth Congress, I feel that our ties with the working class are not always up to the anticipated level, despite enormous changes in the style of our work. After all, we make sure that as many decisions as possible are made in this sphere, as well as at travel conferences. Whenever possible, we travel to places of employment and to the countryside, we also demand from the administration a wider attendance in this sphere, and an expansion of the extent of consultations.

I believe, however, that meetings between the authorities and the working classes will bring results, if they will be based on the good work done by the POP, OOP and other party groups. The KW secretary will not answer everyone's questions, but this must be done by the party group, the POP. An answer is necessary even then, and perhaps most of all then, when the proposal will not be able to be realized soon. We cannot afford, nowadays, to do everything that the people expect. However, this should be said openly and it should be decided jointly with the people as to which issues should be taken up offhand, and which could wait a while. We must not run away from such unpopular discussions and decisions.

After the Ninth Congress, during the period of several months' bitter political struggle, the question of rebuilding party ranks had to come down to a further plan. Now, however, the time has come for even this issue to appear more often in the daily order in our work. In rebuilding the party ranks, we must avoid the errors that we made in the seventies. More must be demanded from those who recommend, and more attention must be paid to the inculcation of candidates with marxist principles.

You are speaking about the need for an honest settling up by party and state authorities with the accepted responsibilities. This honest settling up should be already beginning with the POP because, after all, proposals--which could be taken care of immediately and with one's own forces--end up even there at the POP. We still have not established in the party a good system for the acceptance and fulfillment of proposals and demands. This matter is before us--the POP as well as the party channels. At the meetings, we cannot simply accept all of the proposals which were voiced and not discuss whether they are feasible or not.

We must begin an evaluation in the party with ourselves. It is not enough to state: "They did not take care of it," but one must try to resolve the problems at the moment when they occur. They cannot be allowed to accumulate in layers.

S. Dabrowski: It still happens that some party cells will unbalance its principles of activity and statutes. The POP comes out the worst in this. For example, it happened that the personnel decisions made in accordance with the PZPR statute were changed behind our backs by the Party Control Commission and it did not even inform us about this. Such "lapses" are intolerable.

L. Plocki: We are still not using propaganda and information for the best. We are judging that information is still at times delayed in plants, and this leads to the growth of various rumors. It cannot be allowed that the people learn about something from foreign broadcasting and not from our mass communication transmission.

L. Krynski: Our internal party information must be faster as well, and must reach the rank and file of party members. Much of this information reaches the plant committees and POP secretaries, but it still does not always reach all of the POP. It is said that our propaganda is at times too caustic, but remember what it was like from the side of our opponents, although after the Ninth PZPR Congress...

Question: You are speaking of how much depends on the activities of both the central and province authorities, but in the autonomous enterprise more depends today on the organization working there. If poor labor organization and waste continue at the plant, and pay is given not for work but merely for being there--this is your fault as well, the fault of the entire POP. For the time being, you have not spoken about this today.

M. Wroblewski: I agree, it is still a long way from a desirable active membership in our POP, an active membership of particular comrades. What causes this

is that we are still unable to accept full responsibility for everything that happens in the plant. We are not able because we are still living in a crisis and people think, above all, about their own survival and about how much they will earn. It is difficult to be surprised at this.

B. Dabrowski: Shoes are badly needed and their production is in an operational program. At this time, our personnel are aware that, at any moment, production could be interrupted because there are problems in the operating efficiency of the vulcanizing boilers which should be replaced. Despite the operational program, we are unable to resolve these matters. For many months we have been scrambling futilely to get the new boilers, which have already arrived, installed. So far, there are not any strong men at the Bydgoszcz Industrial Construction Enterprise [BPBP]--and so they are to blame that there are not more of our shoes on the market.

Question: Can you not resolve this issue, taking it up jointly with the POP at the BPBP?

R. Dabrowski: Obviously, that POP should help us in such a situation. No, we did not discuss it with the POP at the BPBP.

L. Krynski: The PZPR Province Committee [KW] in Torun did this. In relation to the PZPR KW in Bydgoszcz, we expressed a vote of no confidence in the BPBP and its director. The BPBP is responsible not only for the installation of these boilers, but is also responsible for the fact that 400 apartments in Grudziadz are without heat, since this enterprise did not complete construction of a heating station at Droga Lakowa, despite the assurances that it will probably be warm until 31 December 1982.

It would be bad if the party organization concerned itself only with internal party issues, if it did not concern itself with everything that affects the personnel. It is essential today that we concern ourselves with the rebirth of self-government and trade unions, with the problems of cadre reforms and policies, and with the personnel's social issues. The key to solving our problems is production growth. That is why we must also form a sense of responsibility for production matters in every place of employment and in people's attitudes.

The climate in plants concerning the party is changing. People are coming to us with their questions more and more often.

The activities of basic party organizations depend, to a large degree, on the soundness of the program they work out. Especially vital is the taking up, by the POP, of all issues and problems affecting the environment, quick responses to injustice, a resolving of difficult, nagging issues, and the support of all valid initiations.

The introduction of economic reforms is of vital significance to the surmounting of the economic crisis and the stabilization of the economy. The task of the party organization is, in particular, to release initiatives for the benefit of growth in the volume of production and a decrease in production costs.

It systematically ought to do an account of wages of the worker's labor productivity, and it should inspire management to undertake the reinstatement of the motivational function of wages; create conditions for the enterprise to assume full social control of the process of setting prices, especially for market goods.

Improved economic conditions demand adequate preparation and an assortment of managerial cadre at all levels. The choice of cadre for positions of authority and lower managerial positions should be made by open competition. They should award high professional qualifications, an ethical-moral attitude, an identification by the candidates for managers with the interests of the working class, in relation to constitutional principles. The POP should initiate an evaluation of the cadre at all levels of the enterprise. An unusually vital matter to undertake in the enterprise is the adaptation and promotion of the younger generation.

Tarnow Province Party Plenum

Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKI in Polish 17 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by: Jerzy Rzeszuto]

[Text] (Own Information) The reports-program campaign in the party, which was begun in October of last year, is entering the final phase which will be the province reports conferences. The Saturday KW PZPR plenum in Tarnow--which conferred under the chairmanship of Politburo member and first secretary of the KW PZPR in Tarnow, Stanislaw Opalki--was, in greater part, devoted to the preparation for the conference.

For obvious reasons, the Province Reports Conferences will concentrate attention not only on party members, but on the entire public opinion of Tarnow Province.

Above all, the conference will be the plane for an evaluation of the fulfillment of tasks issuing from the program of the Ninth Extraordinary Party Congress, from CC and KW PZPR resolutions, and the degree of fulfillment of the resolutions and proposals formulated during these deliberations. On these same grounds and out of consideration for new social, political, and economic conditions, delegates to the province conferences will decide on an activities program.

The KW PZPR plenum in Tarnow unanimously approved the report of the Province Reports-Election Conference resolutions as well as the KW PZPR activities for the period from July 1981 to 31 December 1982.

The report includes an unusually difficult period of activities by province party organizations. The program-election campaign, preceding the province conference of delegates, proceeded in an atmosphere not encountered before the economic crisis, and the party and government crisis. The period from the earlier campaign, the first in the history of the PZPR Extraordinary

Party Congress--which, by its resolutions, demarcated the road to strengthen its role of leadership in the building of socialism in Poland as well as the direction for a socioeconomic stabilization of the nation--and the date 13 December 1981, marked the most difficult moments in the history of our nation and the party. The second period, included in the report, is the period from the moment of the introduction of martial law until the moment of its suspension.

It was recalled in the report that the historical decisions of the Ninth Congress encountered a trenchant response by opposition forces, attacks on the party and activities aimed at rendering fulfillment of the program of the congress impossible. Taking advantage of public discontent arising against the background of a difficult economic situation, the blocking of reform and of anticrisis moves by the government was begun, pursuing the provocation of social conflict against this background. Perfidious propaganda accompanied the organized strike. It resulted, in effect, in a drop in work discipline, and paralyzed distribution and trade. The negative development of the situation led to the formation of attitudes of indifference among the leadership cadre and the greater part of party members. To be sure, the core of active party members took up the struggle to maintain the position of their own organizations in their local circles of activity; nonetheless, they were not in the position to cope with the pressure of the reckoning stream, stave off the flow or workers and farmers leaving the organization, and take up an effective struggle with the attacks on party authorities and the administration.

In such circumstances, we reached out for extraordinary measures. The state of martial law was introduced on 13 December 1981. Its thrust was aimed at anarchy, lawlessness, chaos, and the sowers of social unrest. At the same time, it protected the nation from overthrow, fratricidal struggle, and the spilling of blood.

During such a difficult situation, the Tarnow Province party organization began to fulfill the resolutions of the Ninth Congress and the province conference. Among the most important tasks--fulfilled under new political conditions--were included: the defense of the party and a consolidation of its ranks as well as the section of active members in the struggle with occurrences of anarchy, in the restoration of peace and internal order.

The report also included the state, arrangement and changes in the composition of the province party organization; activities on behalf of the maintenance and deepening of links between the party and society were specified; also described were the problems involved with the work of province party channels. Also defined were activities on behalf of the creation of conditions to release socially and politically active members of the younger generation, as well as party influence and an assessment of its effectiveness on the growth of activity by representative organizations, state authorities, and social organizations. Both the state of the cadre and the effectiveness of cadre policy were also evaluated. Assessments of the reports campaign in basic party cells and channels at the basic level also took place. A large portion of the reports material was devoted to ideological-propaganda activity as well as the activity of the province party organization in solving the most critical economic

and social problems, and also the activity in the sphere of agriculture and food management, and the activity aimed at the assurance of order and public safety in the area of Tarnow Province.

The KW plenum accepted the broadened thesis of the report at the province conference, submitted in the name of the KW Executive Board by Secretary Jerzy Sobecki, bringing with it several of its own comments and propositions.

The plenum also acquainted itself with the plan for regulations of proceedings, just as with the procedural plan for the conference, declaring itself for the transfer of a portion of the deliberations into 5 thematic groups. Opinion was divided on whether such an arrangement of the deliberations would allow for a more discriminating discussion of economic and internal party matters, and also the remaining problems, which in the activities program in the current term were taken up by the KW PZPR as the leading issues. Among them should be included: besides the internal party themes referred to, industrial, agricultural and food management issues, educational and cultural matters, as well as health and social welfare, and also problems in construction and the fulfillment of plans in the area of investments. This will allow a broader acquaintance with the standing, presented by representatives of particular departments, in the matter of the issues discussed. On the issue of a method of transferring a portion of the deliberations, the delegates will make the final decision; this matter will still be the subject of discussion during the regional meetings with delegates (the first meeting of this series will take place in Tuchow on the 21st of this month).

The plenum fixed the appointed time for the PZPR Province Reports Conference in Tarnow to be 30 January 1983. The participation of the CC PZPR secretary, Manfred Gorywod, in the deliberations was announced.

During the plenum, a work plan by the KW Executive Board for the first quarter of this year was likewise approved.

Besides the members of the plenum, the WKR and also the WKKO, Stanislaw Nowak, Tarnow governor, as well as Col Adam Szegidewicz, KOK plenipotentiary for Tarnow province took part in the deliberations.

9891

CSO: 2600/539

PROVINCIAL PARTY ACTIVITIES NOTED

Bydgoszcz Board Assessing Councils' Activities

Bydgoszcz GAZETA POMORSKA in Polish 18 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by Z. J.]

[Text] With the participation of Brig Gen Franciszek Kaminski--chairman of the WRN [Provincial People's Council] in Bydgoszcz--a session of the KW Executive Board took place yesterday, evaluating the activities of the WRN councillors who are members of the PZPR. They comprise about 50 percent of all the council members, deciding, to a significant degree, by their own activities about the acquests of this important link of the people's rule.

Gen Franciszek Kaminski emphasized at the Executive Board meeting that Bydgoszcz Province is legitimately concerned with an important request if it is a matter of the activities of the WRN council members and the entire council. Almost all the sessions provided for by the plan took place and with a frequency of attendance amounting to approximately 80 percent. All this places Bydgoszcz Province in an excellent position in this regard within the country as a whole.

Incomplete attendance at the sessions--as has been explained--has resulted from, among other things, insufficient coordination between the dates of the sessions and the particular capabilities of the council members who are farmers as well as insufficiencies in coordinating the times for holding various types of sessions, meetings, and important performances. The WRN Presidium conducted talks with those council members who are private farmers, and this yielded beneficial results. The Presidium also took it upon itself to defend council members in case they are slandered or groundless accusations are made against them.

The Executive Board of the PZPR KW emphasized that the council members who are party members ought to be evaluated more often and counted in their own environments and party organizations. It has been established that the KW Secretariat meet with the Presidium of the group of WRN council members who are also PZPR members in order to discuss joint work between the council members and the party units along with the possibilities for increasing the council members' activities on an everyday basis between sessions, particularly

in matters involving intervention in citizens' affairs. A great deal must be corrected with regard to the administrative attitude toward intervention by council members, who are sometimes treated by the local units of administrative authority in a manner inappropriate to the status of a council member--a representative of the local official authority.

In summing up the abundant suggestions made during the discussion, KW first secretary, comrade Henryk Bednarski emphasized the need to build up the authority of the councils and the council members as the basic instruments of socialist democracy. In particular, the PZPR members must strive to achieve this. Evaluation of council members within the party environments of their activity is especially necessary in the context of future elections to local positions of authority. For the mediation of the WRN chairman, Gen Franciszek Kaminski, and that of the chairman of the WRN council-member--PZPR council-member group, Franciszek Musiola, the KW Executive Board expressed its gratitude to all the party functionaries of the people's councils who have acted to bring about the increase in the authority of the links of the party and the councils in society.

The KW Executive Board also informed itself about the course and results of the sugar-production campaign in Bydgoszcz Province. Its results are positive. From 1 quintal of beets 13.29 percent of sugar pulp is extracted. The plan indicators were fulfilled, even though the best crop-yields in Bydgoszcz Province were the lowest in the country. The KW Executive Boards expressed its thanks for the good work to the staffs and party organizations in the sugar mills of Bydgoszcz Province.

Information about the current political situation in the province was presented by the KW secretary, Leonard Maciejewski.

Wloclawek Province Assessment of Education

Bydgoszcz GAZETA POMORSKA in Polish 18 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by MAT]

[Text] Under the chairmanship of first secretary of the PZPR KW [Province Committee], Krystian Luczak, the Executive Board of the party KW held its deliberations yesterday in Wloclawek. The principal topic of the session was the evaluation of the housing construction tasks implemented during the past year as well as the aims for the current year.

The 1982 plan was fulfilled in Wloclawek Province by 84 percent, turning over for use 1,036 housing units instead of the planned 1,234. The minutes of the Executive Board's deliberations assert that this was a result of material difficulties as well as cooperative troubles. Regardless of the objective conditions, we must, stated the Executive Board members, create within the construction enterprises a system of economic incentives directly linking actual performance with financial factors. The organization and quality

of work must also undergo further correction. These elements are being taken into account by program for this year's aims in housing construction. It is 30 percent higher than it was in 1982 and provides for building 1,308 housing units in Wloclawek Province. The forward progress in the assigned annual tasks indicates the genuine quality of this undertaking, since during the first quarter of the current year the builders must turn over 20 percent of the planned quantity of the area. This is of particular importance, emphasized the KW Executive Board, with a view to the realism which has marked the structure of the plan, taking into account the province's material possibilities and performance potential. Also important is the fact of the even development of the genuine effects on the particular neglect, in this regard, of the province's core. In sum, the current year can be in Wloclawek the beginning of extrication from the housing impasse.

The KW Executive Board also analyzed during yesterday's session the implementation of the programs for teaching sociopolitical subjects in the province's educational outposts. From the information provided by the curator of education and upbringing, Henryk Kopezynski, as well as the Commission on Education and Culture of the Party Province Committee, it turns out that conditions are being created in Wloclawek Province for reconstructing the historical awareness of young people. This is a very complex problem from the viewpoint of private, internal conditioning. The actions undertaken by the party unit and administration, the KW Executive Board emphasized, must be two-track. On the one hand, we must create the appropriate organizational conditions for raising the level of teaching sociopolitical subjects, and on the other hand--to take heed for the proper political atmosphere around this matter, which is important for the entire party. Greater activity is expected from the school POP, as well as the basic PZPR units. It is they--it was said--as the most concerned elements in the process of forming the political awareness of young people, who must react against all the erroneousness in the implementation of the teaching process, even though it may be incorrect fundamentals on the part of the teachers. The youth organizations have also been too passive.

The minutes of the Executive Board session returned once again to the suggestions, postulates, and remarks made during the recent PZPR Provincial Conference. Following systematization and appropriate analysis, they will be directed to central office units or to addressees in the area of Wloclawek Province. The council reaffirmed that we cannot, even for a moment, postpone their final implementation, albeit on condition that the objective conditions for this exist.

As a last point of business, the Executive Board session analyzed undertakings which will serve to correct the situation in physical education and sports within the next few years.

Gorzow Executive on Work Progress

Zielona Gora GAZETA LUBUSKA in Polish 3 Feb 83 pp 1, 2

[Article by S. C.]

[Text] Yesterday's [2 Feb] session of the PZPR KW Executive Board in Gorzow was suspended for a visit to the construction site of the "Ursus" ZM in Baczyn, where the members of the Executive Board acquainted themselves with the progress up to now of implementing investments, as well as the problems conditioning its scheduled completion and turnover for operation, which is envisioned for the fourth quarter of 1985.

Further discussion on this topic was already held with the participation of a representative of the directors of the Association of Przemysl, the investor as well as general expert of which is the Gorzow Przemyslaw Wielko Polska Tourist Enterprise. In the course of this discussion it was pointed out, among other things, that there is a need to create appropriate conditions for progress in all the operations, both in the sphere of the basic facilities as well as the ancillary ones, so that this investment, which has been delayed for some two years, can really be completed in 1985. This was adopted in the suggestions of the Executive Board, recommending the working out of their own timetable, showing the progress of this investment, the creation of a special group for coordinating the implementation of this timetable, as well as turning to responsible sources for aid during the period of eliminating material shortages manifesting themselves at the construction site. The Executive Board also enjoined the governor of Gorzow Province to concern himself with the problems conditioning the future correct utilization of the plant, among other things, setting up a railroad siding at the construction site as well as a housing settlement for the crew.

In the following point of the deliberations the Executive Board acquainted itself with the results of the monitoring controls recently carried out by a group of the Provincial Auditing Commission in 48 rural POP's, in the area, and 10 PZPR KMIG's. They indicated weakness in many rural POP's, equally in the sphere of statute work as well as organizational work. Stepping up the activity of these organizations will be served equally by the proposals contained in the control documents of the WKR as well as by the program of political activities adopted by the PZPR, aimed at implementing the resolution of the 11th Plenum of the PZPR CC.

The final point of the Executive Board's deliberations proceeds to consider information concerning the implementation of the operational program in the sphere of carrying out all the proposals and control recommendations of the Armed Forces Inspectorate and the group of the Central Auditing Commission. The Executive Board awarded high marks to the accomplishments of this program, whose effect was to eliminate many instances of neglect in party work and in the province's socioeconomic life. The Executive Board recommended a continuation of efforts for the purpose of fully implementing the control proposals of a long-range nature.

The Executive Board also acquainted itself with the financial procedure and performance of the PZPR KW budget for the year just past, attempting to present results and information in it.

Gorzow Province Reports Conference

Zielona Gora GAZETA LUBUSKA in Polish 22--23 Feb 83 p 1

[Article by S. C.]

[Text] On Monday, 24 January the PZPR Provincial Reports Conference will be held in Gorzow. Some 281 delegates will complete summing up and evaluating the big picture of the provincial party organization's activities during the period since the previous reports-and-elections conference, which was held in June 1981. The procedure of the deliberations provides for a summary report of the PZPR KW, an abstract summary of the work of the WKKP and the WKR, as well as a discussion of the materials presented. At the conclusion of the deliberations the delegates will adopt a resolution outlining the directions for the further work of the provincial party organization until the end of the allotted term. The conference will be held at the Consolidated Construction Schools on Okrzei Street and will begin at 0900 hours.

2384

CSO: 2600/555

PROVINCIAL PARTY ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Radom Province Plenum

Kielce SLOWO LUDU in Polish 1 Mar 83 pp 1,2

[Article by (AS): "Ceremonial Plenum of the Radom City PZPR Committee: Awarding of Decorations and Medals; Appeal of Activists" under the rubric "On the Centenary of the Polish Worker Movement"]

[Text] The Radom City PZPR Committee held yesterday a solemn plenary session culminating the celebrations of the centenary of the Polish worker movement in the city. Comrades who had received PPR [Polish Worker Party] and PPS [Polish Socialist Party] cards prior to the Merger Congress merging these parties in the PZPR were invited to participate in the plenary session.

In the festively decorated auditorium of the RADOSKOR Leather Industry Plant ZDK gathered numerous persons who had undertaken the struggle for a better future of the working masses during a particularly difficult period. Together with them also came: Zofia Grzyb, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee; Tadeusz Nowicki, deputy chairman of the Central Party Control Commission; members of the Province Committee Secretariat headed by Bogdan Prus, first secretary of the PZPR Province Committee; leaders of other political parties and youth organizations; activists of the Provisional Province Council the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth PRON; Col Edward Jedruszewski, chairman of the Province People's Council; Jan Zakrzewski, deputy chairman of Municipal People's Council; the leaders of the Province Office and City Office headed by the deputy governor Eugeniusz Jedrzejewski and the mayor of Radom Andrzej Morowski.

Promptly at 1700 hours, banner-bearing honor posts of the party organizations in Radom entered the auditorium to the sound of fanfares and drums. The orchestra played the national hymn. All participants in the plenum were cordially greeted by Henryk Skorza, first secretary of the city party committee, who also presented a detailed report. After describing the main currents of action of the Polish worker movement, he discussed in detail facts having a bearing on the working class in Radom. the first cell of the PPS had been established here in 1892. 1905 a district committee of the SDKPiL Social-Democratic Party of the Kingdom of Poland and of Lithuania, headed by Stanislaw Wardajn, existed in the Radom district. Shortly after the October Revolution a Council of Worker Delegates was active here. In 1919 the local PPS gained a majority of mandates in the elections to the Municipal Council. Each year the red banner waved above the

Townhall on 1 May. The city administration also employed communists--among others, Edward Ochab. During the Hitlerite occupation, too, Radom was among the centers with an organized worker movement. As soon as within a few days following the formation of the PPR, in January 1942 the first meeting of its Radom cell had been held in the apartment of Jozef Kruk on Barki. At that meeting a city-quarter committee was established. Since that moment, armed struggle against the invader was intensified, but terror raged too. In the battle near Grabow, Stanislaw Lochtora lost his life. Ludwik Krasinski, member of the PPR Central Committee, who headed the PPR District Committee, was lost in Auschwitz. Wladyslaw Skowronski, secretary of the Third Radom-Kielce PPR Circuit was murdered during an interrogation. As soon as the Soviet Army and, side by side with it, troops of the Polish People's Army had entered Radom, complete rebirth of the PPR took place; nearly from the beginning the Left Wing of the PPS had been cooperating with the PPR. The Merger Congress in December was attended by a delegation from Radom consisting of: Stanislaw Kelles-Krauz, Stanislaw Szmigiel, Piotr Metera, Stanislaw Kwasiborski, Boleslaw Baranski, Maria Wolnilowicz, Lucjan Gonciarz, and the brothers Aleksander and Wladyslaw Domogolski. Many activists have since then departed this world, but the survivors continually serve the supreme cause--Poland and the party--by their attitude and commitment.

Now came the culminating moment of the ceremony--the awarding of decorations and medals. Piotr Mularski, one of the first organizers of PPR cells in Radom, was awarded the Order of the Banner of Labor First Class. Stanislaw Czubak, Jerzy Jankowski, Stanislaw Komorowski, Bronislaw Kowalczyk and Zenon Kowalski received cavalier crosses of the Order of Poland's Rebirth. Zofia Grzyb, Bogdan Prus and Henryk Skorza also conferred medals of the centenary of the Polish worker movement awarded by the PZPR Central Committee, Province Committee and City Committee. Altogether 100 activists were thus distinguished.

The entire audience listened raptly to the comments by Piotr Mularski and the first secretary of the PZPR Province Committee. Soon afterward cub scouts gave to worker-movement activists mascots that they had specially handcrafted themselves.

The plenum adopted a resolution in favor of awarding letters of commendation from the PZPR City Committee to all PZPR members who had joined the party prior to the merger, decorating the most meritorious worker-movement activists with medals directly at their local POP [basic party organizations], drafting by the end of 1983 a book of contributors to the worker movement, taking steps to establish in Radom a chamber for perpetuating the traditions of the Polish worker movement.

Comrade Jan Jankowski read a resolution appealing for the union of all forces within the party and nation for the struggle against the political opponent, for the broadest and most active possible participation in PRON elements, and for undertaking every effort in behalf of public tranquility.

The Plenum ended with the signing of "The Internationale." Following the intermission, the best artistic ensembles of Radom gave a concert for worker-movement activists.

Radom Executive on Mass Media

Kielce SLOWO LUDU in Polish 3 Mar 83 p 2

[Unsigned article: "From the Deliberations of the Radom Province PZPR Committee: The Mass Media and the Process of Social Communication"]

[Text] The country's complicated socio-economic situation as well as regional differences pose new tasks to the local mass media. The editorial teams of SLOWO LUDU, ZYCIE RADOMSKIE, ECHO DNIA and TYGODNIK RADOMSKI as well as Radom Station of Polish Radio and Television in Kielce and the local PAP office are committed to implementing these tasks.

The performance of the local mass media was evaluated yesterday at a session of the Executive Board of the Radom Province PZPR Committee. Last year the Radom press expanded markedly. The TYGODNIK RADOMSKI began to be published and the staff of SLOWO LUDU and the radio station was expanded. Thus, journalists have been better able to propagate the principles of the party's policy, strengthen the ideas of national agreement, note and comment upon various social and political events, accompany the public in its everyday problems, initiate steps to quicken the activism of various communities, and intervene in conflict situations.

The members of the Executive Board stressed that, despite various pressures exerted by political opponents, the editorial staffs described in detail the class and ideological origin of the PZPR and the need to adhere to Leninist norms of party work promoting the public's recovery of faith in the principles of socialism. Press articles and radio broadcasts dealt in a committed manner with the establishment and first experiences of the OKON [Citizens Committees for National Salvation], the PRON and the new trade unions. Articles popularizing knowledge of the economic program of the PZPR and the economic reform played their role.

It was also found that the propaganda offensive in these directions must be combined with a broader than previously presentation of the feelings and opinions of basic party and trade-union elements and the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. It is these, too, that should provide more inspiration than previously for drafting plans of activity of discrete editorial teams in accordance with the expectations of the public.

The mass media must create an atmosphere promoting greater public discipline and eliminating negative phenomena that impede the democratization of life, economic changes, progress in agriculture and the striving toward the country's food self-sufficiency. They also must reach with fully objective information, and more often than in the past, youth groups, the working class, and the opinion-making groups.

The Executive Board of the Province Committee praised highly the activities of the Radom mass media. On outlining the directions of further propaganda work it was emphasized that certain editorial staffs displayed a great deal of ingenuity in exploring solutions serving to improve information services to the province. The public activism of the Radom journalist community also has increased. This

is reflected in the establishment of the basic party organization and a circle of the Democratic Party [SD] which intend to concentrate on political and shop training and the solution of the socio-communal problems of the journalists.

The Executive Board drew attention to the need to improve the technical working conditions of the editorial team of SLOWO LUDU and the staff of the Polish Radio Station.

On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the publication of the first issue of ZYCIE RADOMSKIE, which fell on the day before yesterday, The Executive Board of the Province Committee conveyed its best wishes to the editorial team.

Lodz Secretariat on Enterprise Activities

Lodz GLOS ROBOTNICZY in Polish 8 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by (S.B): "From the Deliberations of the Secretariat of the Lodz PZPR Committee: Activities of Enterprises in the Light of the Economic Reform; Situation of the Youth Movement at Higher Schools"]

[Text] /Yesterday the Secretariat of the Lodz PZPR Committee held its regular session. The deliberations were chaired by Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Lodz PZPR Committee./ [printed in boldface]

The first item on the agenda was the causes of the perturbations that occurred last year in the economic turnover and activities of the socialized enterprises of the Lodz City Province--in the light of the operation of the principles of the economic reform. It was stated that, among other things, the autonomy of enterprises caused them to be more operative and flexible in negotiating voluntary sales agreements without having to refer to arbitration. At the same time, analysis of arbitrated disputes shows that the performance of certain economic organizations suffers from such things as evident shoddy work, unnecessary reorganization, failure to insure assets, unfamiliarity with or improper application of legal provisions and unduly slow pace of investment projects as well as arbitrary changes in their implementation.

Objective factors independent of industrial plants also exist. They include: shortages of raw and other materials, inadequate funds for the acquisition of semifinished products or components through imports, and difficulties in finding subcontractors and assuring that they eliminate on schedule any observed qualitative defects and other shortcomings in the products they supply.

During the deliberations the extent to which the existing shortcomings are, so to speak, a side effect of the application of the economic reform was considered. Also considered was the question of whether the mechanisms generated by this reform serve to orient the activities of enterprises in the right direction with the object of eliminating the still existing perturbances and meeting the consumer needs as soon as possible. In this context, a great obligation rests on the shoulders of the party cadre at all levels in enterprises. It should act in

accordance with the mandatory regulations without, however, omitting from its purview social goals and interests.

It was resolved that opinions, comments and suggestions--representing the result of the experience gained so far in the application of the economic reform in the Lodz Province--will, after appropriate processing, be transmitted to the Minister Wladyslaw Baka. Emphasis was also placed on the need to publicize particularly glaring instances of failure to adhere to the law and improper functioning at enterprises, inconsonant with public interest.

The second item on the agenda was the presentation of information on the situation of the student youth movement. Good work at present is being done by dormitory student self-governments in the housing projects on Politechnika Avenue and Lumumba as published Street. On the whole, however, the student community still displays a great deal of passivity and lack of commitment. The Polish Students Association [ZSP] acts as a professional organization. Attempts are being made to establish circles of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth [ZSMP]--an organization providing students with a plane of action in the ideological-political direction.

It was resolved that problems of the student community will be considered during regular discussion meetings between the province authorities and students.

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CSO: 2600/594

CONTENTS OF FEBRUARY 'NOWY DROGI' ARTICLE SKETCHED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Mar 83 p 4

[Article by (ap): "In the Midst of Lively Disputes: Highlights of Issue No 2(405) of NOWY DROGI"]

[Text] /Most of the articles in the February issue of NOWY introduce the reader into the midst of contemporary discussions and debates, which of course is a most favorable testimony to the editorial policy of this publication on party theory./

We shall begin with the "heaviest" caliber, represented by Wacław Mejbaum's "A Contribution to the History of Anti-Communism" and Jacek Tittenbrun's "Structure as a Category of Historical Materialism." It should be cautioned at the outset that these articles are not easy reading, but they deserve devoting to them some effort and time. W. Mejbaum refers to the book by Leszek Kolakowski, "Main Currents of Marxism," which had gained renown in the West several years ago, in order to trace the elements of ideological mystification followed by that emigre philosopher.

Mejbaum proves that the retreat to the positions of anti-communism was combined with the acceptance of the idealist plane of philosophy. He also demonstrates how pregnant with ideological and political consequences are the attempts "to attack communism from within Marxism" and at a "reinterpretation of Marxism in an anti-Leninist spirit." J. Tittenbrun demolishes another myth--the myth of Marxism as a "dehumanized philosophy." The author sums up his reasoning: "The language of the theory of structures does not conflict with the language of the individual. On the contrary, the possibility of scientific cognition of the individual hinges on the extent of utilization of the materialist-historical category of precisely the Marxist theory of society in analyzing that cognition."

Another topical issue is considered also by two authors: Stanisław Widerszpil ("The Intelligentsia--Its Class Nature") and Janusz Sztumski ("Notes on the Intelligentsia in People's Poland"). That social stratum (which is besides difficult to define sociologically), which is, owing to its origins, specifically situated in our society, currently attracts a great deal of attention--after all, it has played a politically quite unequivocal and important role during the post-August period, disappointing some deeply and fascinating others. The next two articles ("Some Problems of Scientific Expertises" by Edward Halon and Zdzisław Kaczmarek and "On the Criteria for the Usefulness of Science" by Barbara Karolczak-Biernacka) exemplify this problem on a narrower but extremely important scale. The author of the latter article offers interesting reflections on the "manner of professional behavior from which the levels of scientific background

of decisionmakers and administrators can be deduced. The authors of the former article attempt to define more precisely and classify the scope and extent of the responsibility of "incompetent or inefficient consultants" and "decisionmakers who used scientific opinion as a screen for arbitrary action." To be sure, it may be doubtful whether such a purpose is realistic, but the description of the fate of the expertises performed by the Polish Academy of Sciences in the years past provides much food for thought. And the authors appear to be justified when they--thinking of the future--postulate primarily the need for "openness of scientific opinions and expertises, openness as a form of the expert's co-responsibility for the decision taken, co-responsibility manifested toward society" and "openness as a form of public control of the actions of decisionmakers regarding scientific opinions."

Stefan Jedrychowski in his eloquently titled article "The Path of Trial and Error" considers the history of economic reforms in People's Poland. Referring to the four reform initiatives undertaken in that history (in 1957-1959, 1960-1970, 1972-1975 and 1981-1982), he states that the first three had failed owing to neglect and failure to carry them out completely, having been "fettered in the cradle," so to speak. Why? This is the crucial question. The author offers this answer: "I would mention first of all the nature of the political will to carry out the reform. A reform of the system of planning and management is such a far-reaching enterprise that its implementation requires total commitment and determination on the part of the country's political leadership and even tenacity in carrying out the project completely despite growing obstacles and difficulties. It also requires some self-restriction, namely, the relinquishment of some of the prerogatives of the central power center." I cannot tell whether this emphasis on the will (or its lack) of the central authorities can withstand criticism and whether it does not overlook too many other--purely economic but also psychosocial--factors. Nevertheless, the introduction of the category of the "political will" in this reasoning is of a certainty principled and instructive....

Consider against the background the quotation from Lenin that the new system of society must be built by "the experience of millions of working people," which was employed by Tadeusz B. Jaworski in his article "Self-Government of the Work Force as a Lever for Progress." A survey of self-government elements in the systems of the European socialist countries leads the author to analyze the legal foundations of our worker self-government and conclude that "the meshing of the organizational-legal principles of the participation of workers in management with the organizational principles of enterprises still does not in itself guarantee the democratism of management. It is indispensable to protect the rights of the work force, consider the opinion of the work force as a whole and assure fully consistent action of the self-government bodies in implementing their tasks and exercising their rights. What is also indispensable is the total conviction of the work force itself that its participation and commitment are a prerequisite for surmounting the crisis and creating authentic self-government in enterprises.'

This may sound immodest but I cannot omit in this discussion two articles originating from our fellow editors, Jerzy Kraszewski ("The Public Mind and the Political Struggle"), dealing with the ideological manipulations by the leading centers of Solidarity and focusing attention on history as a weapon in struggle,

and Izabella Wajszczuk ("The Search for Identity"), describing the fate of the party organization at the Swidnik Transportation Equipment Plant [WSK] during the 1980-1982 period. These two articles inaugurate a series of monographic articles on "the experiences of party organizations at larger work establishments" which will be published in NOWE DROGI (as we learn from a report on a session of the Editorial Council of NOWE DROGI).

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DAILIES REPORT PRESS CONFERENCE ON CRIME

'TRYBUNA LUDU' Report

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Mar 83 p 5

[Article by (lcz): "Effects of the Struggle Against Crime and Social Pathology: Press Conference at the Office of the Council of Ministers"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface in the original source]

[Text] / (OWN INFORMATION) On 15 Mar 1983, during a session of the Government Presidium, a press conference was given at the Office of the Council of Ministers by Prof Sylwester Zawadzki, the Minister of Justice, Gen Jozef Beim, commander-in-chief of the Citizens Militia, and Gen Marian Ryba, Director General at the Ministry of Internal Affairs./

/According to Gen J. Beim, last year the state of public order and crime control had improved markedly compared with 1981./ Under martial law, crime and violations of law and order were combatted effectively, improving the feeling of personal security among citizens.

The scale of crime last year is indicated by the more than 335,000 investigations and prosecutions initiated. This is close to the level of 1981.

Ordinary crime has decreased 1.7 percent, particularly as regards the most severe cases. Crimes against property accounted for two-thirds of all ordinary crimes.

The scale of economic crime is indicated by the more than 67,000 detected crimes--30 percent more than in the preceding years. This increase is due not only the greater frequency of such crimes but also to the marked increase in their detection by the organs of law enforcement. Particularly good effects have been produced as regards the detection of crimes involving speculation: preliminary legal proceedings were initiated in 12,000 cases. The law enforcement organs are increasingly often helped by the public to detect these crimes, particularly by the working people and their communities.

Evaluating the state of safety and security during the first 2 months of this year, Gen J. Beim noted further improvement, as especially evident in the decreasing number of the most severe crimes against the health and life of citizens.

/The Minister of Justice, S. Zawadzki, stated that last year the courts meted out much more severe penalties for crime, especially for crimes viewed by the public as the most dangerous./ As he emphasized--the effectiveness of crime control is decided by, among other things, an effective struggle against social pathology. Currently regulations based on each of the three decrees concerning the combatting of pathological phenomena are in the final stage of drafting.

At its Monday session the Government Presidium has adopted decisions intended to expedite the currently continuing registration of persons who do not work or study anywhere. It recommended to the local administrative bodies that they join actively in the registration process. It has also adopted decisions concerning the auxiliary utilization of the registration conducted during the martial law period, which comprises 268,000 persons without a place of employment, of whom 219,000 had at the time started working. Under the provisions of the new decree this year so far about 21,000 persons have registered voluntarily.

/Gen Marian Ryba, who also exercises the duties of deputy chairman of the Central Commission for Combatting Speculation, discussed the activities of that commission, and of its local counterparts, in the nearly 1.5 years of their existence./ He also described the new legal regulations being drafted concerning the structure, organization and coordination of control organs.

'ZYCIE WARSZAWY' Report

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15 Mar 83 p 6

[Article by (alc): "Conference at the Office of the Council of Ministers: Symptoms of Falling Crime Rate; Anti-Speculation Actions Produce Effects"]

[Text] (W) (Own information.) On 14 March 1983 the Office of the Council of Ministers was the site of a press conference organized by the Government Press Bureau on subject of the state of public order and the struggle against ordinary crime, criminal mechanisms disorganizing the market and drafts of regulations to implement decrees on: minors, shirking of work and the struggle against alcoholism.

These matters had first been discussed at the Government Presidium and then at the press conference by Prof Sylwester Zawadzki, the Minister of Justice, Gen Jozef Beim, commander-in-chief of the Citizens Militia, and Gen Marian Ryba, Director General at the Office of the Council of Ministers.

Gen Beim did not comment unequivocally on the crime rate trends (it is difficult to compare the beginning of this year with the beginning of the past year when the martial law had been in effect). He did state, however, that certain categories of crime (e.g. homicides, robberies, extortions) there are signs of a decline in frequency.

The number of economic crimes remains in principle at the same level. The recently more frequent militia raids of markets and bazaars and spot checks in stores and means of transportation have increased the rate of the detection of larcenies and cases of speculation. Gen Jozef Beim declared that an increasing

number of persons react critically to observed crimes and provide more rapid assistance to organs of law enforcement.

In answer to the question of why has there been an increase in the number of articles on crimes and misdeeds committed by militia functionaries, the General answered that this is due not to an increase in the number of cases of this kind but to making the related information accessible to the press.

As the minister of justice declared, last year the courts decisively tightened the penalties for the perpetrators of the most brutal crimes. Longer prison sentences were meted out. The courts decreed the death penalty nine times. The still high number of economic crimes and the policies as regards punishing their perpetrators are disturbing.

Professor Zawadzki's comments dealt chiefly with the implementing regulations for the three decrees. The work on drafting the implementing regulations for the decrees on combatting alcoholism, on work shirkers and on the treatment of minors has been practically completed. On 14 March the drafts of a number of ordinances pertaining to the anti-alcohol decree were accepted by the interministerial commission. Within a week they will be transmitted to the Parliament (pursuant to the decree the deputies will give their opinions on them).

According to Professor Zawadzki, the Government Presidium recommended more energetic measures at the employment departments to expedite the registration of persons who shirk work.

Gen Marian Ryba, Director General at the Office of the Council of Ministers, who at the same time is deputy chairman of the Central Commission for Combatting Speculation, spoke of the increasingly effective detection of phenomena disorganizing the market. He stressed that the province commissions for combatting speculation are performing well and establishing cooperation with the public monitoring aktiv of the people's councils. The greatest troubles are encountered in implementing the post-monitoring decisions. It sometimes happens that the work of public monitors is disregarded by the employers of individuals who violate the law.

Even, so the commissions have already produced a considerable effect and it is time to present confirming examples of specific cases.

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CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES ECONOMIC AWARDS CEREMONY

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 28 Mar 83 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at ceremonial awarding of distinctions to economic units, at the palace of the Grand National Assembly in Bucharest on 26 March]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and government and on my own behalf, I want to extend warmest congratulations to all counties and collectives of working people in all fields--industry, agriculture, transportation, research and people's councils--for the high awards bestowed on them beginning with the order "Hero of Socialist Labor," and continuing with the various first class and other class orders. They show great appreciation for the results registered by counties and the collectives of working people that received awards. [prolonged applause]

As I said at the national conference and at the recent Central Committee plenum, despite the difficult conditions prevailing in 1982, our country managed to obtain noteworthy socioeconomic results; the counties and working people who were awarded high orders and other distinctions of the Socialist Republic of Romania made a very important contribution to those results. This demonstrates that even in difficult conditions, when people work skillfully and enthusiastically, when they are well organized and when they show a great sense of responsibility and discipline in fulfilling the plan and developing our fatherland, the results can be good and very good. That is what made it possible for us to award a large number of titles of hero of socialist labor this year, and a fairly large number of orders first class. That, comrades, means that even under difficult conditions, each county and each collective that works responsibly and resolutely can obtain good results. That is why we want to once again express our great appreciation for those who won awards today and to wish them ever greater successes in their work. [applause]

At the same time, I want to convey congratulations to all the counties and collectives of working people in all areas of activity and to all working people, regardless of nationality, to all our people, who, even if they were not among the award winners today, have been carrying out important

work and have made a very significant contribution to the general successes attained by our fatherland in its socioeconomic development. [applause]

At the Central Committee plenum we discussed in detail the problems that remain to be solved in unflaggingly implementing the national conference decisions. We mentioned certain good results obtained in the first 3 months of this year. Similarly, at the GNA debates on the government report on the activities carried out in the first 3 months of this year, we pointed out important successes noted in each area and the fact that we have begun the year in good conditions and have achieved a larger industrial production than envisaged in the plan. That demonstrates both the fact that the plan is realistic and the fact that we have everything that is necessary--both the technical and material resources, and especially a wonderful workers class, intelligentsia and peasantry who are resolutely working and capable of implementing the national conference decisions and of ensuring the rapid development of our socialist fatherland.

Similarly good results were obtained in agriculture, where the spring campaign is now successfully underway. We have good results in the areas of science, education and in all other sectors. Thus, we can state that we have all the requirements for fulfilling the 1983 plan in good conditions and even exceeding it considerably. We can thus create the necessary conditions for implementing the 5-year plan provisions and for attaining the basic objectives of the 12th Congress, namely achieving a new stage of development and a new quality of work and life, and raising the people's material and cultural living standard--the supreme goal of our communist party. [applause]

The competition [among enterprises and counties] this year is open to all the counties and all enterprises, in each sector of activity. Any county can receive a first class order next spring. Any enterprise or socioeconomic, agricultural or research unit can be awarded a first class order if the respective collective of working people, managerial councils and party organizations organize the work well and unite the efforts of all working people, regardless of nationality, to optimally fulfill the plan. By so doing any of them can place among the first. I can show no favor to any county; I hope that each county gets a front-ranking place, and I hope that the distance between the first and the last is as small as possible. Naturally, only 2-3 counties can take the first place, but I hope that the difference between the first and last places will be minimal. Practically speaking all the counties must fulfill the plan and even exceed it. That should in fact be the basic result of the competition. Let us work better and with better results, and let us ensure a good quality production and the highest possible technological level. Let us increase labor productivity and implement the conference decisions concerning cuts in material consumption and expenditures. We must implement the provisions that envisage a greater increase in energy and raw material resources. We must implement the tasks established by the 12th Congress for agriculture, for the new agrarian revolution, which requires record crops this year despite the rather unfavorable conditions that prevailed at the beginning of the year. Thus, in all the areas we need resolute efforts to fulfill the tasks in

each sector, to enhance responsibility, order and discipline, and thus to ensure conditions for further developing our fatherland and for raising the people's material and cultural well-being. [applause]

Within this framework, too, I cannot help stressing the need to pay all our attention to fulfilling our production and export plan under the most favorable conditions. This was extensively discussed at the party plenum and the Grand National Assembly session. However, about the [socialist] competition that is taking place this year, I would like to mention that through the measures adopted by the plenum on perfecting the remuneration system, the question of exports constitutes our main focus. We must do all we can so that, apart from fulfilling the production plan and overfulfilling it in certain sectors, we will achieve additional products for export; we must ensure appropriate product quality and the possibility that Romanian products will be qualitatively competitive and able to be sold in any international market. This is one of the main questions of this year's [socialist] competition and in years to come! As a matter of fact, we have decided that beginning this year we will grant double points compared with the other indexes for fulfilling the export plan in order to direct attention toward export production. [loud applause] If 5 points are granted for one index, 10 points will be granted for achieving an export index. At the same time, product quality will come next. Additional points will also be granted for highly technical products. These additional points will be at least 50 percent higher than they have been up to now and compared with other plan indexes.

Why are we doing this, comrades? Because the central point of developing our economy is the question of quality, of the technical level of products and the question of exports. Undoubtedly, we must achieve all indexes; if they are not achieved we will not be able to score in socialist competition. However, I want to repeat that, within this framework we will give priority to those two indexes not only in socialist competition, but also in our bonus and remuneration system and in profit sharing. For those indexes we will grant higher bonuses and additional profit sharing.

We must take every necessary measure to ensure that this year's plan is fulfilled in all its indexes; however, we must clearly understand that priority is to be given to quality and to exports. We must do our utmost to enhance economic efficiency and profitability. There must no longer be any products, enterprises or sectors that are unprofitable and that bring no returns.

However, comrades, I want to call your attention to the fact that profitability and returns will be secured not by increasing product prices, but by reducing material expenditures, production costs and general expenses. We must understand that in the coming years--and certainly not during the current 5-year plan--there will be no price increases. Hence, we must ensure the unabated fulfillment of all economic indexes in all areas.

In conclusion, comrades I want to once again convey congratulations to all the award-winning counties and collectives of working people, as well as to all the counties and working people, regardless of nationality, to all our people, for the results obtained in 1982. I hope that in 1983 they will obtain ever more noteworthy results in all the sectors, and that all the counties and all the sectors will fulfill their plans: in industry, agriculture, transportation, research and education as well as in all other socioeconomic activities. I also hope that political-educational efforts to shape the new man, conscious builder of socialism, will also intensify. [applause]

With that comrades, I wish you, all working people and all our people ever greater successes in your work, good health and happiness. [applause]

CSO: 2700/159

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO YOUTH SEMINAR

AU311151 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Mar 83 p 1

[Message sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to "the participants in the international seminar 'Youth and Students--Solidarity for Peace, National Development, Social Justice and A New International Economic Order' and in the proceedings of the 25th general conference of the International Youth and Students Movement for the United Nations" held in Bucharest on 28 March]

[Text] Dear young friends, I take special pleasure in extending warm friendly greetings and best wishes to you, the participants in the international seminar and the proceedings of the 25th general conference of the International Youth and Students Movement for the United Nations.

Romania is happy to host this important meeting which proposes to discuss such international issues as peace, disarmament, the elimination of underdevelopment and achievement of a new economic order, all issues of essential importance for the life and progress of all peoples, for the present and future of the young generation and for building a better and more just world on our planet.

Your meeting is taking place at a time when the international situation is marked by very complex and serious problems that are of great concern to peoples, including young people in all countries. Two diametrically opposed tendencies are forcefully confronting each other in the international arena: on the one hand, the imperialist policy of domination and oppression, of preserving and redividing the spheres of influence manifests itself, and on the other, the peoples' will to live freely and independently and to develop in a climate of complete security, cooperation and peace is more and more forcefully asserting itself. The world economic crisis, which has practically beset all countries is constantly deepening; similarly, the arms race has gained unprecedented scope and this causes a considerable aggravation of international relations and increases the danger of war, including a world nuclear war.

Under such conditions, it is more necessary than ever for all peoples, for the advanced forces everywhere and especially for young people to unite their efforts and take very energetic action, in close unity, to stop international tension and the dangerous trend of events toward confrontation and war and toward an abyss.

The situation in the world is such that the basic problem of our times is the problem of peace or war. Considering the great danger threatening mankind, everything must be done to defend peoples' and mankind's supreme right to peace, to life and a free and dignified existence!

It is known--from bitter past experiences--that the young generation is the one to suffer first and most directly from the dangers of war. Contrary to their desires and aspirations, young people have had to pay the largest bloody tribute during wars; it is also known that the huge burden of armaments, the immense material and cultural resources that have been wasted for this purpose substantially affect the labor, living and study conditions of young people and diminish their possibilities for multifaceted training and assertion. This is why young people everywhere are keenly interested in uniting their forces and acting, together with their peoples, to stop the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and to eliminate--before it is too late--the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

The cause of defending peace and people's lives requires that young people in the world--irrespective of the differences in their orientation and political, philosophical, ideological and religious ideas--join forces and cooperate more and more closely to stop war and the arms race. In this context, we appreciate the extensive actions in favor of disarmament and peace in Europe and throughout the world. Those actions also include the actions organized by the Romanian youth, and they are telling proof of the increased responsibility assumed by the young generation for their own destiny and for the destiny of all mankind.

Of special concern should be the situation in Europe--the continent that has given so much to human civilization--and where there are now huge nuclear arsenals capable of destroying the entire world several times over. Drawing conclusions from the sad experience of our parents and predecessors who made incalculable sacrifices of human lives during the two world wars which started in Europe, it is fully justifiable for the youth to rise up and utter a decisive no to an intensified arms race and to take more and more energetic action to stop the deployment of new missiles in Europe, request the withdrawal and destruction of the existing ones, so as to create a Europe without any kind of nuclear weapons, a united Europe of peace and cooperation.

It is also our firm conviction that, by more deeply understanding the great imperatives of peace and progress in our days, world youth can--and must--make an increasingly greater contribution to peoples' efforts toward resolving all disputes between states by peaceful means and negotiations and to renouncing the use or threat of force in international relations.

Present-day relations also require that world youth should largely participate in efforts aimed at eliminating underdevelopment, the wide gaps between rich and poor countries, at establishing a new international economic order based on full equality and equity that will ensure the more rapid progress

of all countries, primarily of those countries lagging behind, and facilitate the large-scale and free access of all peoples to the achievements of modern science and technology.

Under the conditions of the present-day world deeply affected by changes brought about by the technical-scientific revolution, molding and educating the young generation is a question of the greatest importance for the future of all peoples and for the constant progress of human civilization. Each country and each people have the responsibility to raise and educate youth in the spirit of duty to the fatherland, of the lofty ideals of peace and friendship and of respect for the cultural assets and civilization of other peoples. In this respect, I believe that everything must be done to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of youth to democratize and increase the social effectiveness of education, to ensure free access to instruction and education, without restrictions and discrimination, and to acquire scientific and cultural knowledge. It is also necessary to take firm action to eliminate certain anachronistic states of affairs--such as unemployment, illiteracy and violence, that darken life and limit the possibilities for the free development of a great part of the world's young generation, in order to open up great opportunities for young people to assert their legitimate aspirations and to ensure them their right to work and to participate constructively and in a responsible manner in economic and socio-political affairs, in their country's development process and in efforts for peace and progress.

It is within the power of the youth to take united action against backward ideas and mentalities, against the revival of fascism, racism and chauvinism and against all retrograde and reactionary practices and to contribute to a better knowledge and understanding among peoples and to promoting friendship and fruitful cooperation among nations!

Raised and educated in the spirit of the lofty ideals of peace and friendship, Romania's youth will always closely cooperate with the youth throughout the world; it will always be among the ranks of those who are struggling so that the young generation will be able to build a free and happy future and live in complete peace and security and to carry high and forward the torch of mankind's progress and civilization.

Youth must act with great determination to assert in the international arena the principles of full equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use and threat of force, and of respect for each nation's right to independent socioeconomic development and its right to choose the system it desires, without any outside interference.

I want to express the conviction, dear friends, that the proceedings of your meeting will yield positive results and that they will offer a favorable framework for an extensive and fruitful exchange of views and experience and for making use of new forms of action to increase youth's contribution to achieving peoples' ideals of peace and security, of understanding, cooperation and progress.

I want to take this opportunity to extend warm wishes for a bright future, for peace and prosperity to the young generation throughout the world and to the peoples you represent.

I wish complete success to the proceedings of the international seminar and of the general conference of the International Youth and Students Movement for the United Nations!

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CSO: 2700/159

SLOVENIAN WRITERS REJECT COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARY PAST

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Mar 83 p 10

[Article by Ivan Kriznar]

[Excerpts] In some memoirs we find explicitly subjective judgments of the social forces in the past, especially among authors who are convinced that society has not given them adequate recognition for their ideas in the past and who have...added new knowledge in later editions of diaries and recollections....

It is a question of some writers who want to present their findings, especially regarding political action...as the only correct knowledge and under entirely different pre-war, war, and post-war circumstances. It is a question of the attempt to evaluate differently the basic moral values which were given by the working class as it was established in our liberation war.

Articles based on such ideas are found, for instance, in the Ljubljana NOVA REVIJA which sets the Marxist interpretation of the class struggle in opposition to the historical role of the working class and the Communist Party in the revolutionary social transformation. They portray Leninism as the source of Stalinism, the October Revolution as a fraud and tyranny of the Bolsheviks and the Lenin commitment to building socialism as something without a future. They accuse the Yugoslav Communist Party of being totally dependent on the Comintern, blindly obeying Soviet models, Stalinist methods, ideologically mistaken, and intolerant toward other strata [of society] and groups in the Liberation Front and their ideologies.

The Slovenian political emigres in their press present the [i.e. their] betrayal of their own people as an ideological struggle, as a necessary defense against totalitarian communists and in this way present the national liberation war as a civil war.

Some writers of such works also characterize the first postwar period as estatistic in which the Yugoslav CP crushed the creativity of the most productive strata and progressive ideological groups. With such assessments they try to negate not only the strong peoples' front and national defense movement of our national liberation struggle and peoples' revolution, but also the key causes for the dispute with the Cominform, as well as [negating] the continuity of self-management with the strong sociopolitical creativity of the national masses before the war, during the war, and in the period of renewal.

The writers of such articles and artistic works deny to the working people, above all the working class, the creativeness and ability to make constructive decisions about social questions, the main condition for socialist self-management. Our society was acceptable [to them] especially at the time bourgeois psychology was flourishing.

Historical science will have to explain many things to its researchers, but it is not sufficiently capable for these social needs. The weaknesses of historiography which examines our recent past lie in the insufficient number of researchers, inadequate coordination of research, and especially the lack of long-term inter-disciplinary and team-research work. The problem lies also in selecting the subject for instruction incomplete archival material, and sufficient access to archives.

CSO: 2800/238

JOURNALIST SOCIETY HEAD INTERVIEWED ON ROLE OF PRESS

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 22 Mar 83 pp 11-13

[Interview with Muharem Kulenovic, president of the Society of Yugoslav Journalists, by Mladen Maloca: "More Than a Reflection"; date and place not specified]

[Text] For months now the media and newsmen have been at the center of the social and political scene. Even those with a much longer memory will have difficulty recalling a time in which there was so much said about journalism, about its role, its range, its shortcomings and its oversights. Hardly a day or week passes without our encountering an assessment of some newspaper, article or program, and the last meeting of the LCY Central Committee was awaited as the culmination of several months of reassessment and evaluation of Yugoslav journalism and of the news reporting system as a whole. How do we account for such a great need of the organized socialist forces, in spite of a number of other difficulties which are by no means small, to concern themselves with news reporting and how is it that the public media are all but the leading topic of attention and interest of the League of Communists?

"It seems to me that this is quite logical and there are no grounds here for any sort of amazement," we were told by the subject of our interview, Muharem Kulenovic, the dynamic president of the Society of Yugoslav Newsmen and editor of news and political broadcasting at Radio Zagreb. "In a situation in which socioeconomic conditions and other conditions as well have become acute and when this has altogether definite implications both for political relations and society's efforts to overcome the situation that has come about, the question understandably arises as to whether everyone is doing his part of the job. After all, to overcome the difficulties we are already quite familiar with we need a general mobilization of all social factors, so that it is quite logical for the system and function of news reporting to be put to the test as well. The media are in both their importance and function one of the most salient elements, and that makes it quite natural for there to be a public judgment as to their overall capability and competence to respond to the tasks which confront them. Which accounts for both the criticism and the critical judgments. Many, however, are now ready to say that all these debates about the press are nothing other than a head washing for newsmen and the media. However, I am convinced that this is an indispensable social effort to make a thorough and sound analysis of the place and role of the media and on the basis

of the knowledge gained in that way to take a position toward them both as a society and as the League of Communists."

[Question] But by contrast with certain earlier years when praise was heaped upon the news media and newsmen, when we read assessments referring to the "best press in the world," recently we have mainly heard criticism that was not mild at all. The foremost theses in this connection have concerned partnership, Messianism, parallel lines, exclusiveness, and the destructive activity of certain newsmen or editorial staffs, and indeed even opposition to the policy of the League of Communists. What has happened and what has changed?

[Answer] I would not be so categorical. When one carefully leafs through everything that is said about news reporting and journalism, we note that there has been both praise and harsh criticism. Even the same people are delivering both praise and reproaches, which may appear contradictory, but it is a fact that both are valid. We cannot say that most of the 11,000 newsmen are not contributing with their professional and political skill to overcoming the moments of crisis and to the promotion of self-management practice. However, when one enters into a more fundamental analysis of certain writings and reactions, when we see that in these troubled political waters there have arisen in certain editorial staffs the voices of nationalism, unitarianism, behavior based on the conception of the press as a "seventh force," and concepts which have been superseded are offered, then I do not see why the criticism would be viewed as something unjustified. At the same time we should not forget that in clearing up certain adverse social phenomena--from various abuses, crimes, privatization, bribes or corruption--narrow group-ownership interests, and indeed even narrow political interests begin to arise, and that at all levels, which places newsmen in an extremely sensitive situation. In a desire to expose those dens of unacceptable behavior, the newsman often encounters unjustified and blanket criticism, and that precisely from those who are protecting some narrow interest of their own. But I would say that this is also part of the journalistic profession, and the newsman, once he has decided on his calling, must not expect to be patted on the head and to behave like a mimosa. Being a newsman means being completely competent, being one is informed and has a clear ideological commitment, who in the battle to advance this self-management system of ours will be prepared even to take the blow, but that will not discourage him, nor will he buckle under at the first hurdle. But that attitude toward the newsman's job brings us to that key question: Are we equipped to withstand the pressure and perform the task the way society expects us to do? And in that meeting of the LCY Central Committee I unfortunately had to say that we are not sufficiently equipped, and we must openly face that fact. A rough analysis shows that we have a number of very competent newsmen who know how to use their heads, who in their work are able to affirm the true values of the self-management system and the LCY Program. But along with them we also have a large number of newsmen who have that internal desire, but are not sufficiently equipped either in professional or technical skill, nor indeed political ideology either, to put those positive commitments of theirs in other terms as required by this social situation and by the moment. So long as we had a calm social atmosphere, those shortcomings were not so much noticed, and newsmen did receive panegyrics, but today, in these problematical conditions, when matters are sometimes not altogether clear even to

those who bear the greatest responsibility, newsmen of that kind are objectively not up to the task which confronts them.

[Question] You have attempted with quite a bit of objectivity and arguments to paint us a picture of this situation or at least a part of the situation in the media and among newsmen. It would be interesting, however, to hear your opinion about the fact that politicians are beginning to speak mainly in critical terms about the newsmen, while the newsmen themselves are mainly keeping silent. Why?

[Answer] Certainly there are several reasons, and one of the first is the absence of a true dialogue and of editorial staffs on the one hand and all those other social factors on the other who in the social context should be interested in establishing that dialogue. It must be said in self-criticism that the newsmen themselves have not given enough impetus, that they are more inclined to grumbling. It seems to me that to some extent the silence is also a consequence of a lack of understanding on the part of the editorial staffs themselves and an insufficient examination of the interdependence between their social task, the way they go about it, and what society anticipates and demands of journalism. Certainly we should not forget opportunism either, which in certain journalistic quarters has made itself a comfortable nest. In all of this it should be said that most of the newsmen are at the same time members of the League of Communists, and we know that assessments concerning the performance of basic organizations of the League of Communists in the news media have not been exactly the most favorable. And that is a paradoxical fact, since in most cases these are people who ought in all respects to be the more conscious part of the entire makeup of society.

[Question] You have mainly referred to those internal reasons for silence. But what about possible external reasons, outside the ranks of newsmen and newspaper establishments?

[Answer] If you are thinking of certain pressures from outside, the instilling of fear, I think that the newsmen ought not to be afraid, since truly there are no reasons for anything like that. The time when someone would be hit over the head because of being more frank or harsh in his criticism is far behind us. In the meantime real conditions have been created in society for an authentic dialogue on an equal footing, conditions in which the media have become an important entity in the political system of socialist self-management. And the constitutional definition states that the newsman is an independent and responsible factor in the political system, he is not a mere copier of the situations in society. That orientation was also confirmed in the last meeting of the LCY Central Committee, at which there was clear expression of the view that the media must be committed, that the media must serve the strategic commitments of society, the strengthening of self-management.

[Question] Does it not seem to you that the openness of sources of information is extremely important in an orientation of that kind. Yet newsmen, not rarely and not just once, have indicated that sources are so closed as sometimes to jeopardize the professional and indeed even political performance of their task in society. Isn't the closed nature of those sources of information

an indication of where the sources of power and power monopolies actually exist?

[Answer] I would agree that we still speak shamefacedly and indeed reluctantly about sources of information. But I have the impression that quite important steps are being taken in this area as well. I would recall that this Sixth Meeting of the LCY Central Committee showed in a way that there is a realization that the opening up of sources of information is one of the important keys to development of self-management and to a news reporting system adapted to it. I am certain that we also have a stubborn and decisive battle ahead of us, a battle to be fought above all through an action of the League of Communists so that information is furnished rather than conferred. And often we are still in a situation where information is conferred upon us. Let us not harbor illusions, however, that everything will go easily and simply now that there has been this meeting. We will still face resistance; after all, let us not forget that today it is more difficult to go in and get information from some work organization than from the Central Committee or the Assembly. That is absurd, but it is a fact. Indeed we have gone so far that even the management of a soccer team holds closed meetings.

[Question] Isn't this all a consequence of an increasingly obvious fact: that still we have neither developed in theory nor fully conceived in practical terms that original conception of news reporting that would correspond to our self-management vision of the media?

[Answer] As far as that goes, we certainly are still searching. Even those who are constantly and intensively concerned with the news reporting system are unable to go further than a general idea. We can state the thesis of self-managing journalism, but then we have to work it out in practical terms, and here it seems that we have done little. Today self-management has conquered new areas, has given a strong impetus to a general democratization of society in which the workingman no longer expects, but seeks and demands information, since that is a basic precondition and prerequisite of participation in the decisionmaking of self-management.

[Question] The last of the meeting of the LCY Central Committee was awaited with great attention. It had been long prepared and announced. In some places at present it seems that there has been a certain disappointment with how far it went.

[Answer] I look on that plenum as a segment, a little piece, of the mosaic of the overall action and effort in society, and especially in the League of Communists, to take the news reporting system forward. I absolutely do not think that a plenum can in and of itself solve anything. No one has that magic wand. However, anyone who has followed these efforts of the League of Communists from the beginning will note certain important advances, they will see how things have evolved in many areas and approaches. At the very outset of the preparations of this meeting there was quite a bit of frustrated reaction to the material offered and the positions they contained. Certainly it should be seen as an extremely constructive fact that there was that will and disposition within the League of Communists to honor the criticism of the newsmen

and of their party organizations. Through those lively debates just in advance of that plenum we came closer to a more fundamental and realistic picture and assessment of the situation. And the future effort to change the shortcomings which were discovered and to adapt and equip all participants in news reporting for their task in society will depend on how accurate our diagnoses were and the extent to which they point up the real problems of the news reporting system as a whole. If at this point we were to depend solely on the plenum, then I feel that that would be a defeat of this effort and would have far-reaching consequences. After all, this meeting should be turned into a creative impetus for party action in all journalistic quarters, in the work of their basic organizations.

[Question] Certain speculations have emerged in connection with this action of the League of Communists; there have been interpretations, especially abroad, to the effect that this is really a matter of narrowing the space for freedom of the press, that there has been insistence on strengthening dogmatism, administrative meddling and the like. Certainly there is quite a bit of exaggeration here, but even in the Sixth Meeting there were warnings about the danger of bureaucratic meddling and arbitration, of resorting to extreme administrative measures. How is that trap to be avoided?

[Answer] Those speculations you speak about, they have been evident both here and abroad, are only a malicious attempt to impute to this society and the League of Communists something that to anyone who is serious and well-intentioned is quite clearly and obviously not so. It cannot be denied that those forces are still alive in our country which would like a return to the old and superseded methods of operation and to the old and superseded place and role of news reporting in society. The sixth meeting actually went in the opposite direction; it initiated and gave new encouragement to those processes which signify a further democratization of the system of news reporting and journalism. That process cannot be halted; the essential thing here is that the League of Communists is at the head of that initiative and those processes. Those bureaucratic interventions are possible in journalism, indeed even in our general social conditions, in the battle for self-management, and it is natural that they should be possible. They do occur here and there, but this is not, nor will it be the predominant method concerning our journalism and the conception of its role in society. It must be clear to everyone that there will be less bureaucratic arbitration, that we will strengthen and promote the relations and practice of self-management, but, I would emphasize, the system of string-pulling cannot survive in Yugoslav news reporting. News-men, this has been set down in all the public documents, this is our political commitment, shall be independent in their work. But we must be aware that the greater the independence, the greater also the responsibility for the written and spoken word in the newspapers and other media.

7045

CSO: 2800/211

'DANAS' REVIEWS CENTRAL COMMITTEE CRITICISM OF PRESS

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 22 Mar 83 pp 13-14

[Article by Gojko Marinkovic: "Neither Outside, Nor Above Society"]

[Text] Following a number of meetings, conclusions and actions in the republics and provinces, news reporting has also been debated by the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Even now questions are being asked as to what is actually afoot? Why is it necessary at precisely this moment to debate the urgent issues of public information and the tasks of party members, and that only 15 days after the Central Committee has taken up the political and ideological situation in the country? These questions, and there were attempts to proclaim this plenum a kind of attack on the press and newsmen, were answered by the meeting itself, in which it was clearly stated that it was a question of the regular activity of the Central Committee, of elaboration and continuation of the previous meeting, of a continuing action, not some action undertaken all of a sudden.

The Roots of the Oversights

But in large part this meeting was nevertheless stimulated by the problems that exist at this moment in our public media. It is a fact, that is, as Dimce Belovski said in his introductory exposition, that we have recently been confronted with pronounced wanderings of a number of newsmen in their interpretation of occurrences and trends in society, indeed even with altogether unacceptable tendencies in the activity of certain public media.

As has always been the case up to now when we have been in difficult situations and have looked for solutions with which we could overcome in a revolutionary way the causes of the standstill and difficulties in development, there have been those who offered answers in the old and superseded relations of statism, bourgeois liberalism or dogmatism. It is understandable that in the fight for public opinion, that is, for power, those forces should fall upon the media, realizing their importance and influence. Their manifestation is in proportion to the intensity of our ideological action, which over a lengthy period we have pretty much neglected. It has unfortunately turned out that in certain of the media conceptions have formed which do not come down merely to acts of irresponsibility, but find expression in nationalistic orientation, which is intolerable in light of the fact that nationalism is the pivot around which all our opponents gather.

One need go no further than these words of Belovski to see the roots of the present oversights and deviations in our media, but he was still more precise in that analysis of the causes: "Insofar as the timely and substantiated answers have not been forthcoming from the League of Communists to the urgent issues and certain open questions of the present day, in which we have not given our ear to justified criticism and self-criticism, the conditions have also been created through the slow and inadequate socialization of news reporting for 'seventh force' behavior of the press, radio and television, for a distanced and partnership relation and for separation of the media from the organized socialist forces of society. The media are not a mere mirror of society, but they are a part of it, and as such they influence the situation and development in society and portray that situation. Disunity of views, writing and positions in the press concerning the open structures of society, indeed even within the League of Communists. [sic] When we have taken note that we are faced with a standstill in self-management, that statism is on the rise, that there are too many cases of exclusiveness and suspicion of all kinds, then it is indispensable that we examine the consequences it has for the media."

Destructive Criticism

This thought was repeated many times in different ways in the meeting, and we might say that almost all the participants in the discussion took note of the dialectical relationship between the situation in society and that in the media. Thus Marko Lolic noted that "this is not indeed a conversation exclusively about the press, about its virtues, its importance, and indeed its obvious faults, but is also about thinking through the entire functioning and further development of the political system," and he added that "to a greater or lesser degree the press must inevitably reflect the dilemmas, the wanderings, the loss of bearings, and the defensive posture of society and the League of Communists. That is why we say that it is not so when people superficially suppose that practically everything in our country is as good as can be, but only our press is spoiling our good mood."

When we speak about the press, in the opinion of Trpe Jakovleski, we must have in mind all aspects of our overall socialist consciousness in practice, our own abilities to unify views and actions in resolving social contradictions, since the news media are essentially an integral part and point of support of the everyday social, political and cultural action of the self-managing entities in society.

Jakovleski explained specifically what he meant with the following example: "When we record in the press incursions of nationalism of various kinds, can we say that it itself is producing them and demand that it itself overcome them when they are objectively a product of our divisions, of our shutting ourselves off from one another, and of the shattering of the foundations of our unity and community?"

Similar passages can also be quoted from the other speeches made. Doctor Dusan Dragosavac: "The opportunism which exists in the leadership bodies of the League of Communists is carried over into the behavior of the media. On the

one hand there is a breakthrough of destructive criticism of the system and of people who in a short period of time did not solve all the problems for which an era is required."

Jak Koprivc: "It would be very one-sided and from the political standpoint very dangerous and harmful if we were to treat the oversights, a certain confusion, the dilemmas and the now almost dramatic expression of dissatisfaction with the situation in the field of propaganda and news reporting separately from our current political and socioeconomic situation and problems. If the League of Communists continued to evaluate and examine news reporting as some kind of altogether separate sector, then we would thereby acknowledge that that activity has a certain separate place outside or above society."

Ivan Hocevar: "The causes of the adverse occurrences and unsatisfactory situation in the field of news reporting lie in us ourselves, in the League of Communists, and that means that the solutions for changing the situation must also be sought above all in the work of the League of Communists."

Mitko Calovski: "The main source of our problems, both those in the ideological sphere and those in the press and in the activity of the information system, lies in insufficient examination of the objective contradictions and essential laws of the basic production relation and in the class problems that arise in this connection."

Marin Cetinic: "The mass media are very suitable as possible points of support of all hostile forces because of their social power and role in society. However, the capabilities of those forces do not depend solely on newsmen, on their political-ideological commitment and professional preparedness, but also on the activity of all the organized socialist forces, led by the League of Communists."

Unanimous Assessments

We might fill pages and pages of our newspaper with such quotations, all of which indicate that there is great unity in assessment of the place and role and indeed also the present situation of the media in the country. But by no means do we intend when we say this to grant newsmen and the media amnesty from their own responsibility and reduce everything to the "mere objective circumstances," since it is understandable that journalism is not immune to adverse phenomena such as sensationalism, one-sided and superficial treatment of events and occurrences, there have been ideologically alien influences, and a certain lack of confidence in some of the values of socialist self-management, and there have been admixtures of nationalism, republicanism and localism.... In the aggravated political and economic situation such occurrences certainly have much greater weight, repercussions and dimensions. We would say that the seed falls on fertile soil.

So, the press and its influence and role should not be underestimated, but neither should they be overestimated. To be sure, it is capable of facilitating and helping, but it should not be asked for formulas and ways of emerging from the present situation. Insistence on the thesis that in their criticism

newsmen must always be builders as well, that they must always offer a way out, actually thrusts the media into the position of a partner, into the position of the "conscience" and "savior" of society. This remark is not an alibi to substantiate a right to caviling, but an appeal for an effort to realistically think through the role and range of the newspapers and journalism.

This meeting also showed that the criticism addressed to the press is very often couched in general terms, specific examples are not given, nor are the perpetrators named, whereby we inevitably evoke a defensive posture in the ranks of newsmen, we encourage a certain guild defense instead of the necessary political-ideological differentiation and at the same time differentiation on the basis of work and professional ethics, Alojz Briski said. On that basis, he added, the conviction is not uncommonly created in the ranks of newsmen that they are always on call as scapegoats for the problems that in any case arise in society.

About DANAS

The names of only four periodicals were mentioned in the meeting itself. In the introductory address it was said of KOMUNIST that its content is good, but still "does not exert a sufficient influence and we therefore must ask why this is the case and whether this newspaper is meeting the needs of the present-day reader and whether it is helping the member of the LC?"

Speaking about the "scissors of being both serious and having a large circulation," Marinko Bulatovic mentioned BORBA, and as an example of the low standard of living of newsmen he referred to POBJEDA, where all of 60 percent of the newsmen have not received housing, and the average personal income is about 15,000 dinars.

And finally there is Trpe Jakovleski, who in speaking about the very sensitive and important topic of differing assessments of the media in different quarters, mentioned the weekly DANAS. Let us quote him: "Very harsh criticism at the well-known meeting of the Serbian LC Central Committee, which should be supported from this place, located the principal points, i.e., those media which are more or less the bearers of certain unacceptable conceptions and views. To be sure, the specific perpetrators were not mentioned, although I do not doubt that they have all been precisely identified and are well known, but measures have not been taken, at least up to the present.

"The harsh assessment of certain occurrences in the Croatian press expressed in the meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee is also interesting. It even clearly located the main focus--the weekly DANAS. Specific political-ideological measures were even undertaken. At the same time the reports which we have, say, from the Macedonian LC Central Committee do not explicitly indicate that the unacceptable ideological messages, content and positions characteristic of periodicals in other places are not characteristic of periodicals in that republic. I am not familiar with the detailed assessments in all the other republics, but I do not think that there are no particular ideological problems, indeed even problems related to incursions of various oppositionist forces, in the periodicals of those places. That is, here and there the

problems of insufficient commitment, of a certain dullness and apologetic support of the policy and a lack of readiness for a freer commitment and more critical interpretation of the situation and of occurrences are quite pronounced."

The conclusions adopted by the Central Committee clearly show that it is not a matter of any sort of judgment of the press, of intimidation and of hampering free public speech, as some of our opponents both here and abroad would like to show, but, as Najdan Pasic says, of an effort to guarantee and strengthen social influence in the press.

7045

CSO: 2800/211

'EKONOMSKA POLITIKA' RESPONDS TO SAWPY CRITICISM

Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Feb 83 p 8

[Excerpt] On 18 February 1983 the SAWPY Federal Conference commission for petitions and complaints held a meeting to examine "some problems in EKONOMSKA POLITIKA...and to agree on proposed measures for overcoming them." The commission did not invite to the meeting any representative of EKONOMSKA POLITIKA.... The complete report of the meeting was published only in VECERNJE NOVOSTI....

Two main things were emphasized; first, that self-management relations and social property were threatened and that those at fault should be held criminally, and not only politically, responsible; and second the [EKONOMSKA POLITIKA] collective has no power to solve its own problems and should introduce temporary measures. Although these were only proposals of the commission, the idea about temporary measures was emphasized such that it was published in DNEVNIK (Novi Sad) as a final decision.

The workers council [of EKONOMSKA POLITIKA] in January and February of last year drew up a comprehensive report on all points that should be attended to. The same report was distributed to all workers, to the SAWPY Federal Conference, to the director of the BORBA work organization, the federal self-management defense attorney, the LCY committee of federal organs.... The publishing council of the publication on 30 June 1982 discussed the report and adopted a conclusion which was reported to the LCY committee.... The SAWPY section for information and public opinion discussed this report last September. The federal self-management defense attorney formulated a review of this report last April but did not submit it to any EKONOMSKA POLITIKA organ.... After this the workers council prepared a recommendation and in October 1982 adopted a new OOUR statute, a self-management agreement on association within the OOUR and by-laws on work relations. By-laws on organization and systematization of work and tasks is being worked out, as well as a new version of the by-laws on distributing income and funds for personal incomes based on this systematization. Also in process is the procedure for dividing the functions of chief and responsible editor and manager of the OOUR based on the Statute of the basic organization. The defense attorney was informed in writing about all the

views and actions of the self-management organs, and was verbally consulted on the procedure for dividing the functions of chief editor and manager of the OOUR.

EKONOMSKA POLITIKA and its basic LC organization have the power to solve its problems in a responsible and self-management way. We do not reject help from outside but also do not consider such help public discrediting.

CSO: 2800/238

LENINIST POLICY BLAMED FOR YUGOSLAV NATIONAL DISUNITY

[Editorial Report] An article entitled "Lenin as the 'Ideologue' of Separatism" by Grujica Spasovic in the 12-13 March 1983 issue of BORBA (Belgrade, page 11) attempts to refute the view of critics who "are striking at the foundations, at the very principles, of our inter-nationality relations," ...finding the "leaders of the October Revolution and of the Comintern to blame for our current troubles."

"The attack on Lenin's concept of the nationality question (most often without naming his name), especially his view on the right of a nation to self-determination, to secession, is justified by the concern for the integrity of Yugoslavia. As a rule, this polemic is accompanied by another one: [namely], whether our republics are states with 'original sovereignty'."

The article cites a passage from Dobrica Cosic's recently published and much-criticized collection of earlier essays, interviews, and articles "Stvarno i moguće" [The Real and the Possible] referring to "a Comintern conception of the Balkans and Yugoslavia..." as sharing the blame for increasing disunity in Serbian national culture.

"Even more direct is the philosopher Ljubomir Tadic," the article says, who in the No 3-4, 1982 issue of THEORIA, journal of the Serbian Philosophical Society, "accuses the leaders of the revolution and the party for 'never questioning the Bolshevik structure and intellectual composition of the CP and never critically re-examining the policy of the Comintern regarding the nationality question in Yugoslavia but on the contrary carrying this policy into the existing political system.'"

"Tadic sees...the policy of the Comintern in the evolution of the federative system of Yugoslavia... 'which now no longer has one reliable element of positive integration with strong legal guarantees.' Moreover, the struggle against etatism, unitarism, and centralism, in his view, has not been inspired so much by the principles of real democracy as it has been carried by the wave of anti-democratic decentralization and its own kind of re-feudalization of the Yugoslav political system.... The result is a self-management of national republics and provinces as little sovereign states that compete with each other..., and increase of etatism according to the Comintern prescription, creation of national oligarchies, and... 'nation-ocracy' instead of democracy."

CSO: 2800/238

TWO SUBOTICA RESIDENTS JAILED FOR PRAISING HITLER

Novi Sad DNEVNIK in Serbo-Croatian 29 Mar 83 p 8

[Text] Subotica, 28 Mar--Because they offended and belittled the patriotic socialist feelings of the public by praising Hitler and nazi principles, the opstina magistrate in Subotica has sentenced Dragan Covic, nicknamed Sid, 29 and unemployed, and Gabor Kukla, nicknamed Kuklo, 21 and an employee of "Sever," to 60 days in jail each.

This pair, who describe themselves as members of the "punk-nazi" movement, gathered around themselves a number of young people, and together with like-minded persons from Koka, Ostojevico and other nearby places, several times this month extolled Hitler in public. The first such performance by Covic and Kukla took place in the "Three Deer" cafe in Subotica, which is a gathering place for members of the punk movement and unemployed youths. In front of many witnesses, the pair expressed regret that Hitler was not alive, "because he would exterminate all the Jews and Gypsies." From that cafe they most often went to Covic's apartment, which was stocked with all kinds of nazi symbols--posters of Hitler, swastika pendants for necklaces and swastika armbands. In addition, Covic's entire room was "decorated" with nazi and various other indecent posters. However, it appears that Covic and Kukla were not satisfied with carrying on only in Subotica, so they sought kindred spirits in other Vojvodina communities. In the middle of the month, therefore, they travelled to Coka and Ostojevico, where they were awaited by the local punkers, youths with the nicknames Gegula, Kulac, Leon and others. After 2 days of socializing, the Subotica group, as a gift from the locals, received a Hitler poster and swastikas, and at the railroad station they parted with the nazi salute "Heil Hitler."

Only a few days after returning to Subotica the punk-nazi pair continued their indecent public demonstrations. They threatened passersby on the street and ostentatiously tore up the newspaper "KOMMUNIST." The extent to which they had falls under the influence of nazi principles is shown by the fact that in front of the memorial to the victims of fascism they shouted: Death to the people, freedom for fascism.

In their statement Covic and Kukla admitted only a few of their crimes, but the judge, because of the violations of law reported by witnesses, imposed the harshest permissible punishment--2 months in jail.

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BRIEFS

TELIC SENTENCE UPHOLD--The higher court in Ljubljana confirmed the verdict of the court where the case was first tried which sentenced Vinko Telic, war criminal in the White Guard and Home Guard, from Kozarisac near Cerknica, to 15 years in prison. Telic, who escaped to Austria after the war and received Austrian citizenship, has been in prison since 16 October 1981. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Mar 83 p 5]

BUDVA LC EXPULSIONS--At a meeting of the Budva Opstina LC Committee on 18 March, it was said that the opstina LC organization bears political responsibility for the numerous weaknesses and deformations in the opstina. After a 2-month examination of individual responsibilities of each member of this organization a work group of the opstina LC Committee Presidium recommended that Bogdan Bjeletic, market inspector, Scepan Buric, director of official revenue, Djoko Pavlovic, revenue inspector, Petar Petricevic, manager of the geodetic service, Petar Strugar, opstina public prosecutor, and Petar Franeta, head of the section for questions of real estate law, be expelled from the LC. Eleven workers were given final warnings, while 24 members of this work organization were given warnings, including secretary of the Opstina Assembly Pero Gregovic, president of the committee for urbanization Vojo Medigovic, social self-management defense attorney Nedeljka Mejic, and secretary of the inter-opstina community for prices Marko Ivanovic. The committee concluded, however, that the process of differentiation in the opstina LC organization is not hereby ended. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Mar 83 p 5]

DIRECTORS' RESIGNATIONS IN KRALJEVO--The workers council of the "Zivan Maricic" Metal Combine in Kraljevo (formerly the Railroad Car Factory) accepted the resignations of six directors of this largest work collective in the opstina (that of the director general of the combine Dragutin Milanovic and his assistants) at the request of the action conference of the LC, the trade union, and the youth organization. The leaders were criticized for lack of team work, poor coordination in executing planned tasks, duplication of work, and poor cooperation. The workers council appointed the economist Sreten Savic as acting director. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Mar 83 p 5]

RESIGNATIONS IN BEZIGRAD OPSTINA--The president and secretary of the Bezigrad [within Ljubljana] Opstina LC Committee have submitted their resignations. The Ljubljana Opstina LC Committee report said that...relations between the president and secretary were poor which had led to the fact that members of the

presidency were not kept informed, that action in the opstina LC organs was not coordinated, and work of the committee organs was deteriorating. The LC committee accepted the view that it was a question of ideologically different views held by the president and the secretary. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Mar 83 p 5]

WORK NEGLIGENCE, DAMAGE IN PEC--Because of irresponsibility there has been fire damage estimated at about 1 million dinars thus far at the Wood Combine in Pec, as well as damage done to a power saw there estimated at 200,000 dinars. In addition 12 workers from this enterprise owe the housing SIZ (self-management interest community) about 100,000 dinars. In the "Vodovod" work organization in the course of 9 months last year 280 working days were lost because of absenteeism; payment of workers who were unjustifiably absent was stopped. In this work organization social funds and property have been misused and the nationality structure in hiring has not been respected, to the disadvantage of Montenegrins. This organization has problems in collecting for its service. Households owe it 7,184,000 dinars for water supply and refuse removal, and the agricultural combine owes it 1,400,000 dinars. Last year 322 persons owed 5.6 million dinars for telephone service in Pec, while enterprises owed 10.9 million dinars. [Excerpt] [Pristina JEDINSTVO in Serbo-Croatian 19 Feb 83 p 6]

PEC ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT OUSTED--The Pec Opstina LC Committee has expelled from its ranks Muhamet Mulhadja, assembly president, for improper behavior in his personal life and for damaging the reputation of a sociopolitical worker and of the LC. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Mar 83 p 5]

OPATIJA COURT PRESIDENT RESIGNS--The Opatija Opstina assembly today unanimously accepted the resignation of Ana Milkovic, president of the opstina court, who was expelled from the LC last year, because she had come into conflict with legal norms as president of the commission on the usurping [of social property]. It is also known that criminal proceedings have been initiated against her on other grounds. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Mar 83 p 14]

FIRES IN VRANJE, TITOVA MITROVICA--At least 400 million dinars worth of damage was done to the "Simpo" furniture and rug factory in Vranje from a fire there on 1 March which destroyed about 3,000 square meters of work and storage space. On 28 February fire caused a million dinars in damage to the battery plant in Titova Mitrovica. [Excerpts] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Mar 83 p 14]

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